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ANNALS

OF THE

Early Settlers' Association

OF

Cuyahoga County, Ohio

Cleveland
V.5, 1907

VOLUME V No. IV

1907

Published by order of the Executive Committee

ANNOUNCEMENTS

REMEMBER, that the next annual meeting of the Association takes place Thursday, September 10th, 1908, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., standard time, at Pythian Temple, on Huron Road, where it was held last year.

A full list of the names of all deceased members, to 1903, with place and year of birth, year they came to the Reserve, and date of death, will be found in the Annual of 1903. This list will not appear in future numbers.

It costs one dollar each year to belong to the Association. This pays for a copy of the Annual and a good dinner at the time of the annual meeting.

Whenever a member dies will some friend or member of the family of the deceased kindly furnish the President or Secretary material for a biographical sketch to appear in the next Annual? If unfurnished do not find fault if no mention is made.

Annuals for years 1881 and 1885 are wanted. The President will pay $1 per copy for such numbers.

All contributions for the Addison memorial should be sent to Mr. Wilson S. Dodge, Treasurer, 2029 E. 71st Street.

Membership dues should also be paid to Mr. Dodge. Save the Society expense by sending your dues to him; don't wait for the collector to call.

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OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

1907.

Hon. O. J. Hodge, President, 4120 Euclid Ave.
Capt. W. Percy Rice, 1st Vice President, 8126 Euclid Ave.
Mr. W. S. Kerruish, 2d Vice President, 3812 Euclid Ave.
Mr. Wilson S. Dodge, Treasurer, 2029 E. 71st St.
Rev. J. D. Jones, Chaplain, 225 (old) Van Ness Ave.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Dr. E. D. Burton, 1410 Euclid Ave.
Mr. Chas. W. Chase, 2612 Prospect Ave.
Mr. Chas. A. Davidson, 2612 Cedar Ave.
Mr. T. S. Knight, 8908 Cedar Ave.
Mr. Pard H. Smith, 2057 E. 100th St.
Mr. N. P. Bowler, 2525 Cedar Ave.

COMMITTEES

Entertainment—Rice, Dodge, Davidson.
Speakers and Program—Kerruish, Burton, Hodge.
Membership—Knight, Smith, Bowler.
Addison Memorial—Chas. W.Chase, R. S. Pearce, N. P. Bowler and the President.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

From 1880 to 1907.

PRESIDENTS

Hon. Harvey Rice	1880-1891	12 years
Hon. R. C. Parsons	1892-1896	5 years
Hon. E. T. Hamilton	1897-1902	6 years
Hon. O. J. Hodge	1903-	

VICE PRESIDENTS

Hon. John W. Allen	1880-1885	6 years
Hon. Jesse P. Bishop	1880-1881	2 years
Mrs. J. A. Harris	1882-1892	11 years
Hon. John Hutchins	1886-1891	6 years
Hon. John H. Sargent	1892-1893	2 years
Mr. G. F. Marshall	1894-1902	9 years
Mr. Bolivar Butts	1903-1904	1 year
Capt. Percy W. Rice	1903-	
Mr. W. S. Kerruish	1904-	

TREASURERS

Mr. Geo. C. Dodge	1880-1882	3 years
Mr. Solon Burgess	1883-1896	14 years
Mr. Wilson S. Dodge	1897-	

SECRETARIES

Mr. Thomas Jones, Jr	1880-1890	11 years
Mr. H. C. Hawkins	1891-1903	13 years
Mr. Woodward Awl	1904-1907	3 years

CHAPLAINS

Rev. Thomas Corlett	1884-1889	6 years
Rev. Albert R. Putnam	1890-	1 year
Rev. Lewis Burton	1891-1894	4 years
Rev. Lathrop Cooley	1895-1896	2 years
Rev. J. D. Jones	1897-	

Early Settlers' Association

September 10, 1907

The annual meeting of the Early Settlers' Association of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, was held at the Pythian Temple, in Cleveland, Ohio, Tuesday, September 10, 1907.

MORNING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Hon. O. J. Hodge.

The President: "It is rather a wet morning, and the consequence is that members are a little late in getting here. It is time, however, for us to begin our exercises, and therefore, I will call upon our Chaplain to offer prayer."

A fervent invocation was then made by the Chaplain, Rev. J. D. Jones.

The President: Ladies and Gentlemen: My address today I fear you will consider too long, but I will promise "never to do so again"—perhaps never again address you.

The early history of Cleveland, certainly very much of it, is well known to the older members of this society, if in no other way, by tradition and observation.

There are, however, many members, though they have lived here forty years, the period of time necessary to become a member of our association, who are not so well posted in early events.

With a view to refreshing the memory of the older members and perhaps bringing out some new facts, at least not known to our newer members, I propose in my remarks today to give in as comprehensive form as possible some of the interesting points connected with the founding and early growth of our city.

Let us first see upon what foundation rests our title to these lands.

No person, at the present day, thinks of purchasing a valuable piece of real estate in Cleveland without the deed being accompanied by a complete abstract of title. Such an abstract is sure to run back to the charter given Connecticut in 1662, by King Charles II of England. Let us refresh our minds with some historic facts connected with this charter; bring to mind how in 1687, twenty-five years after it was given, King James II, having succeeded to the throne demanded its return; how Sir Edmund Andros was commissioned governor of New England and sent across the water to get this charter; how he appeared before the Colonial Legislature at Hartford where a long discussion arose over its return; how night coming on, candles were lit when the charter was brought forth and laid on a table before the governor; how a few moments later the lights suddenly went out, and when again lighted, the charter was no where to be found. Of course no one knew who blew out the lights, or who had taken this charter. Certainly Sir Edmund did not have it, nor did he get it. He returned to England without it. Connecticut continued to hold it as she does today. You have all read how that night, when the lights went out, the charter was spirited away and hid in a hollow oak tree.

That tree, the "Charter Oak," became, as you know, historic and its fame has gone wide over the land.

It was my fortune often to see this tree. In 1856 it blew down. Out of its wood were made many boxes, canes and gavels which now are greatly treasured by relic hunters and historic societies. I hold in my hand one of these boxes, which I have had many years. Yes, this box which I here hold was made out of the wood of that old oak tree in which was hidden and preserved to Connecticut its title to the land upon which this building stands, and all the land Connecticut ever owned or claimed in this western country.

Had not that charter—that deed of conveyance—from King Charles been thus surreptitiously carried away, hidden

and preserved, there would have been no "New Connecticut," no "Western Reserve," no "Connecticut Land Company" with its Moses Cleaveland, and the city which in time in all probability would have arisen here, it is safe to say would not have borne the name it now does.

Thanks to Captain Wadsworth, the man who, when the lights went out, so readily, with the charter in hand, found his way to that oak tree!

In this connection it may not be out of place to state how it was, Connecticut held territory so far in the west, separated from her by other states. This question I have often heard asked. Suffice it to say that the charter of 1662, described the boundary of Connecticut as north on the south line of Massachusetts southerly by the 41 degrees of latitude, and between these lines west supposedly at that time, to an ocean not far distant.

It took in a portion of lower New York and that part of Pennsylvania north of the 41 degrees of latitude. Following farther west between the lines given as will be seen by the map, the Western Reserve and territory still beyond come within the bounds of this old charter.

At the time of giving the charter, the Dutch held that portion of New York included within the bounds named, but no attempt was made to dispossess them.

Charters in those days were given without much regard to geography and they often conflicted with each other.

The territory to the south as far as the 41 degree Connecticut, however, did claim, as by the terms of her charter she had a right to.

This took in of the northern portion of what is now Pennsylvania about two-fifths of the whole of that state and included the beautiful Wyoming Valley.

Nineteen years after the bestowal of the Connecticut charter the King—Charles II—gave to Wm. Penn a charter which covered this same territory. This led to bitter contention.

Connecticut sent out Colonists, but they were soon driven

away. This was repeated a number of times with a like result.

At one time, however, the Connecticut Colonists elected a man to serve them in the Connecticut Legislature and he was admitted as a member.

After many years of strife and the shedding of considerable blood the subject of contention was left to arbitration. The decision was unanimous in favor of Pennsylvania.

Thus Connecticut became isolated from her western possessions.

The new government which came into existence at the end of the Revolutionary War was without money, or the wherewithal to raise it.

In view of this fact Virginia and other colonies owning outside territory relinquished it to the government, in whole, or in part, that it might be sold for the public good. Connecticut gave up her western possessions except so much as is now within the so-called "Western Reserve," in all about 3,335,000 acres.

This area takes in Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga, Trumbull, Portage, Summit, except two townships, Medina, Lorain, Huron, Erie, the ten northern townships of Mahoning and three townships in Ashland.

During the Revolutionary War towns along the Connecticut coast suffered greatly from British depredations, many villages being burned.

Groton, Norwalk, Fairfield, Griswold, Danbury, New Haven and New London were nearly all of them pillaged by the enemy and most of them set on fire. The losses thus sustained amounted in round numbers to $1,258,000.

With a view to compensate these sufferers, to some degree at least, Connecticut set aside for their benefit 500,000 acres of land to be taken out of the west end of the so called "Reserve," now the counties of Erie and Huron.

This territory became known as the "Fire Lands."

The balance of the Reserve, excepting 24,000 acres, called the "Salt Spring Tract," sold in 1788 to Samuel H. Parsons,

but never paid for, was purchased by the Connecticut Land Company for $1,200,000.

One of the members of this Company was Moses Cleaveland, of whom perhaps, you have heard something before! His share in the speculation was represented by $32,600. Mr. Cleaveland was a lawyer by profession, living in Canterbury, a back-woods town on the Quinebawg River, near the Rhode Island border, where it was presumed he practiced law when there was any to practice.

Being a holder in the Company and a lawyer, with all the latter implies, his colleagues appear to have thought he would be a good man to treat, or dicker, with the wily Indians and head a surveying party to the Company's possessions.

On his way here, at Buffalo, Mr. Cleaveland appears to have been held up by a party of Indians living in that vicinity, Red Jacket and some other Mohawk chiefs. They wanted to see his abstract of title, and finding themselves nowhere mentioned in it, proceeded to shake out of him what money they could. These Mohawks were one of the six tribes which composed the Iroquois nation, inhabiting as they then did New York and Canada and had about as much claim on land out here as a Piute Indian now has.

Mr. Cleaveland however came down readily with $1,000 and agreed conditionally to give the Indians $1,500 more.

The condition was all on the side of the Indians and they not only got the $1,500, but also one hundred gallons of whiskey. Thus the Indians' claim to the land on the Reserve, east of the Cuyahoga River, was bought and paid for. The title may seem a little "tainted" by the payment in part with whiskey, but so far as known no one yet has thrown up their holding on that account.

The party reached Conneaut Creek, two miles this side of the Pennsylvania line July 4th,—"Independence Day"—and according to all accounts proceeded to have a jolly time, throwing themselves around, in the language of Mr. Cleaveland, "Several pails of grog." It is pleasing to be assured, as we are by a memorandum note in Mr. Cleaveland's Journal that all "retired in remarkable good order."

We are strengthened in this belief by the fact that on the sixth, the second day following, the men went to work showing that they could not have taken more than one day off to "sober up."

This was the first Fourth of July celebration on the Reserve. During the hundred and more years that have since passed the manner of celebrating "Independence Day" has not materially changed, only in early times it appears a man got over his celebrating spree in a day, while now he hardly knows where he is at for a week.

At Conneaut a small log building was put up which the man called "Fort Independence." Soon the Indians were importuning for money; they had land titles to sell. No doubt their friends at Buffalo had 'phoned them that Moses was easy picking and probably good for another shake. Mr. Cleaveland, however, assured them that his pockets were empty, and as for Indian land titles, since his late purchase, the market was flat. At a camp-fire council held regardless of microbes and other small insects, Mr. Cleaveland sat down with the Indians, gave them a quantity of grog and then took turns with them smoking an Indian pipe. This settled all mercenary contentions. At the east end of the Reserve on the Pennsylvania line, the work of surveying commenced. Six surveyors each with his axemen, linemen and stake drivers, began the laying out of townships, five miles square. They followed south on the Pennsylvania line fifty-six of the one hundred and twenty miles to the southerly boundary of the Reserve, gradually drifting to the west.

Eighteen days after arriving at Conneaut, as we are told by Mr. Holley in his journal, Mr. Cleaveland with a number of others "made an excursion" to the Cuyahoga River. The party landed from their boat a short distance south from the foot of St. Clair Street, and there built a small log cabin. Mr. Cleaveland, soon after, traced the Cuyahoga River some twenty miles towards its source and then made a trip to Sandusky.

August 5th, he was back at Conneaut Creek and on that day wrote Oliver Phelps, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Connecticut Land Company, saying, "It is impossible at present to determine on the place for the capitol." At that time it was expected that in the near future the territory of the Reserve would be clothed with statehood, necessitating a capitol town or city as is seen in a letter of instructions to Mr. Cleaveland. Early in September the surveyors appear to have nearly completed their work to the east and were now in the region of the Cuyahoga River. Mr. Porter, the chief surveyor, and next in authority after Mr. Cleaveland, was certainly here. At this time beyond much question, it was determined that here the so-called "capitol" should be located. I have been particular in tracing the events leading to the selection of this point for a city, because of the great amount of "gush" that has been indulged in, in connection therewith. Many have been led to believe that Mr. Cleaveland's sole mission in this part of the country was to select a place for a city, and that as soon as he got a view from the high land above the lake and the Cuyahoga River he declared that this was the proper spot. This certainly, as the facts show, is in no sense true. When Mr. Cleaveland, in his prophetic vision declared, as he did, that Cleveland might some day become as large a place as a certain little town in Connecticut, Windham, he could not have had a very optimistic idea of our future greatness. But, it is not to be wondered at that there was hesitancy in selecting this as the place for a "capitol." At that time there was a sand bar at the mouth of the river causing the water in the river to appear nearly stagnant. A green scum covered much of the surface which it was soon found produced sickness, especially ague. Between the high bluffs, now known as Woodland Hills and the lake and river fronts there were several ponds and swamps, around which were thick growths of underbrush where wolves gathered and made night hideous. Besides wolves, black bears roamed through the forest. Panthers were occasionally seen and rattle snakes almost daily. The lake bank was con-

tinually breaking off and sliding into the water. Taken as a whole the prospects for a city were not very inviting. Nearly two months passed, after the landing of Mr. Cleaveland on the Reserve, before surveying here commenced. Mr. Porter began the work September 16th, and completed it October 1st. The territory surveyed embraced 520 acres. This was divided into 220 lots of two acres each, fourteen streets and a public square containing ten acres. The size of the lots—2 acres—would lead to the belief that it was a village rather than a city that was laid out. Had the lots been sold and each purchaser only built a house on his land there would have been in Cleveland, all told, but 220 buildings. The lots on the north side of Superior Street ran half way to Lake Street, while those on the south side extended to Maiden Street, or to Huron Street. Ontario was the only street between Water and Erie Streets. There was no St. Clair Street, no Prospect Street and no Euclid Avenue. The survey of Cleveland was about the last work done by the surveying party. Mr. Holley, one of the surveyors, in his journal says, "Monday, October 17, 1796, finished surveying in New Connecticut." "October 18th—We left Cuyahoga at 3 o'clock, 17 minutes for home." Mr. Cleaveland, at this date, had already gone, and I may say, never to return. Never to return, applies to nearly the whole party who had come, though the men had signed a written agreement to serve two years.

With the surveying party there came to Cleveland Mr. Job B. Stiles and his wife, Tabitha Cumi. With the assistance of some of the employees Mr. Stiles put up a log house where Kinney & Levan's Crockery Store stands on Bank Street. This was the first family residence in Cleveland. Mr. Stiles and his wife were here left with provisions for the winter, 1796-7, in charge of the Land Company's store, but with the surveying party of 1797 they returned east and never came back. They were in no sense "settlers." Mr. Lorenzo Carter, wife Rebecca, two sons and three daughters arrived in Cleveland May 2, 1797, about a month before the surveyors. He came on his own account and lived here until his death

in 1814. He was Cleveland's first real settler. He built himself a log house under the hill five or six rods from the river and about fifteen rods north from St. Clair Street. Here, July 4th, 1797, Chloe Inches, Mrs. Carter's hired girl, and William Clement, of Canada, were married. This was the first wedding in Cleveland. Four years later, July 4th, 1801, in this same log house, the first ball in Cleveland was held. September 8, 1802, Mr. Carter had deeded to him by the Connecticut Land Company, for the consideration of $285.25, thirteen and a half acres of land, bounded by the west line of Water Street, the easterly line of Union Street to the river, along the river to a line a little north of St. Clair Street, and then east by said line back to Water Street. This took in, close to the north line, Mr. Carter's log house. In the same deed and as a part of the consideration for the money paid there was also conveyed to Mr. Carter, six lots, twelve acres in all, bounded north on Lake Street and west on Water Street extending from Lake Street half way to Superior Street. On a part of this twelve acres, soon after its purchase, Mr. Carter had a crop of wheat. In 1803, Mr. Carter, on the land he had purchased the fall before, had nearly completed a frame house east of Union Street near its junction with lower Superior Street, or lane as it was then called, when it took fire and was entirely destroyed. He then, the same year, on the same ground, built a two room block house with a large high attic. Much more, and that perhaps of greater intent, might be said of this sturdy pioneer.

The surveying party of 1797, headed by Rev. Seth Hart, arrived in Cleveland June 1st, and immediately put up a log structure on the south side of Superior Street at the rear of where the American House now stands. With the party, but independent of it, came Mr. James Kingsbury, his wife Eunice and three children. He built himself a log house on original lot 64, the second lot on the north side of Superior Street east from the Square, about where the west end of the City Hall now stands. Soon after, in December, however, he moved to the west end of what is now known as Woodland

Hills. Mr. Kingsbury was an able, educated man and in course of time became a Court Judge. He was in every sense Cleveland's second "settler."

Mr. Nathaniel Doane came here in 1796, with the first surveying party, and again in 1797, with the second one. The following year, 1798, he brought his family, consisting of his wife Sarah, and six or seven children. He was a blacksmith, a very important man in a new settlement. Besides this he was a man who commanded great respect as a citizen and neighbor. He took up his residence in the log cabin built by Mr. Stiles. His shop was on the south side of Superior Street, east from Bank Street extension, to about where a few years ago E. I. Baldwin & Co. had a large dry goods store. The following year, 1799, in January, to escape the ague, like a good many others, he forsook the "city," then only on paper, and made his residence at what afterwards, for a hundred years, was known as Doane's Corners, west a short distance from the Euclid Avenue entrance to Wade Park, still, then in the township of Cleveland. The histories of Cleveland all speak of a Miss Doane attending the ball in Mr. Carter's log house in 1801, but none of them tell us what Miss Doane it was. Suffice it to say that it was Miss Sarah Doane, eldest daughter of this Nathaniel Doane.

Late in the fall of 1797, there came to Cleveland a carpenter, twenty-one years of age, unmarried, who was blessed with a good education and a large fund of energy and common sense. This was Samuel Dodge. In 1801, he built a frame barn 30 feet by 40 on the south side of Superior Street, a little back of where stands the old building so long occupied by the Cleveland Leader, just east of the American house. It was built for Samuel Huntington, and said to be the first frame barn erected in Cleveland. Tradition says Mr. Dodge was obliged to take land in payment for building this barn which eventually, and unexpectedly, in time became quite valuable. Warrant for belief in the tradition is found in the fact that Dec. 14th, 1804, Mr. Huntington deeded to Mr. Dodge for the consideration of $330, as named in con-

veyance, eleven, ten acre lots embracing a strip of land extending from what was called in the deed the "Middle Road," afterwards called "Central Highway," now Euclid Avenue, to the lake. Through the entire length of this tract runs Dodge Street, or as now called 17th Street. Some of this land is still held in the Dodge family. One of the owners is Mr. W. S. Dodge, our Treasurer, son of George C. Dodge, who was the first Treasurer of the Early Settlers Society and the son of Samuel Dodge, the pioneer. It is said the abstracts of title to this land show the fewest transfers generally—three in all —of any real estate in Cuyahoga County. Mr. Samuel Dodge married Miss Nancy Doane, sister of John Doane, who died in 1896, in the ninety-ninth year of his age. With Mr. Doane, through a relationship by marriage, I became well acquainted, often visiting him at his home on his farm in East Cleveland. This farm, about thirty-five years ago, was sold to Mr. John D. Rockefeller, and is now a part of "Forest Hill," the Rockefeller summer residence. One day in conversation with Mr. Doane about early times in Cleveland, he related to me several interesting stories, two of which come to mind in which Mr. Dodge was a party. Said Mr. Doane, "Sam, who had a good education, at one time had a partner in a saw mill, a man who had taught school. The man seemed to think he knew a little more than any one else. He and Dodge often had disputes over the proper construction of sentences. One day the partner having been running the mill left to get his dinner. Wishing to give instructions as to the sawing, to a hired man who might come in his absence, he attached to a log a piece of paper on which he had written, "This log wants to be sawed 2 by 4." Soon after, Mr. Dodge put in his appearance at the mill and seeing the writing on the log, wrote under it, "This log is inanimate and can have no wants; write correctly, you "schoolmaster!" The other story was about how Mr. Dodge kept bees and one night had a hive stolen. "Dodge," said the old gentleman, "suspected three men, one of whom he felt sure was the guilty party. In the morning he hitched up his old horse and taking his hired man with

him started out to take observation. Stopping near where one of the suspected men lived, he sent his hired man to make an inquiry of no importance. When the man returned he asked him if he observed anything strange or unusual, to which the man replied in the negative. Calling at the second place the response was the same. At the third place the man returned saying "I noticed nothing strange, but I guess the people are a dirty set; I got my hand all stuck up on the door latch. "Honey, honey, the thief, the thief," quickly cried Mr. Dodge, and here, indeed, he found his honey."

These four men, Lorenzo Carter, James Kingsbury, Nathaniel Doane and Samuel Dodge were Cleveland's earliest pioneers, the first real settlers, the founders of what is now the metropolis of Ohio. They came here to live, here they did live the balance of their lives, here they raised large families and here in Erie Street Cemetery rests the remains of three of them, while the fourth, Nathaniel Doane, reposes in the old grave yard in East Cleveland. They were the men who gave to Cleveland its first industrial impulse, turned the first furrow, sent forth the first sparks from the anvil and shoved the first plane.

And, let us not forget the wives of these men, Rebecca Carter, Eunice Kingsbury, Sarah Doane and Nancy Dodge. Here in the woods, in little log cabins, cheaply clad, these women gathered fire wood, cooked, washed, watched over their children and cheered their husbands.

Is there not a hundred fold more credit due these men and these women, as founders of Cleveland than one who came here under pay to further the interests of a land speculation in which he was largely interested, who had no hand in the laying out of our City, carried not a chain, or drove a stake, who felled not a tree, or turned a spade of soil, who was here on the Cuyahoga little more than a month, left before the season's work was finished and never returned to see the place which gave honor to his name?

And, in this connection it may be said that the directors of the Land Company evidently were not pleased with Mr.

Cleaveland's services. As shown by the record of their proceedings, January 17, 1797, the directors and trustees had a meeting at which it was voted that a committee be appointed to inquire the cause of the very great expense which had been incurred, with so little accomplished, and no report made. A new man was chosen to head the surveying party sent out the following year to complete the work.

Men in search of something sentimental may meander through a cemetery hundreds of miles away, delve deep among bones of the departed, shed copious tears at the sight of sheep gamboling over graves neglected, but the old Settlers of Cleveland will not be misled as to whom monuments are most due.

The Indians at an early day were quite numerous in this western country. The Senecas had a little village under the hill south of Superior lane near where the Erie R. R. depot now stands while the Ottawas and Chippewas, two larger tribes, were located on the opposite side of the river under the hill.

In the southeast corner of Riverside Cemetery high up from the river is quite an area of level ground. Here, tradition says, the Indians often had a camp-fire, and under the hill was an Indian trading station.

The sight from the bluff, overlooking the river, the eye reaching far up and down the long winding course of the Cuyahoga, is most inspiring; perhaps, more so than from any other point in or about Cleveland. Here rests the remains of the mother of Black Hawk, the great Indian Chief who made our government so much trouble.

Black Hawk, in 1834, while a prisoner of war in the hands of U. S. officers, passing through Cleveland, visited the grave of his mother, making the journey up the river in a small row boat.

The Indians here were by no means permanent in their habitation. With the Delawares, Hurons, Munsees and perhaps other tribes, in the winter they hunted on the Cuyahoga, Grand, Mahoning, Black, Kilbuck and Tuscarawas rivers. In

the spring they came here to traffic their furs and skins with Indian traders.

They then got into their canoes and went to Sandusky where on the prairie they planted corn, potatoes and beans. Having in the fall harvested their crops, the several tribes then went to their particular camping grounds for a rest, the Senecas, Ottawas and Chippewas coming to the banks of the Cuyahoga.

In 1805, the Indians were paid about $19,000 in full settlement of their claim to lands on the Reserve, and they then moved away. In the war of 1812, most of the Indian tribes in the west, took sides with the British.

Under Tecumseh they fought in the battle of the Thames, and with him hundreds were slain.

The year of the beginning of the nineteenth century civilization took root in Cleveland in a no uncertain way! David and Gilman Bryant, father and son, brought to Cleveland a whisky still which they put up in a hewed log structure, 20 by 26, one and a half story high, located about a rod back from the river and a short distance south from the Carter cabin.

Grain growers readily believed that a still was a good thing. Wheat they well knew was too bulky to send far to market, but with a still it could be made into whisky, the whisky traded to the Indians for furs and the furs exchanged with traders for powder and tobacco; if any whisky was left it could easily be drank. Whisky made the Bryant's prosperous, the settlers smile, and the Indians at their pow-wows whoop for all there was in them.

But this is not the only evidence we have that at an early date civilization was bounding this way at a rapid stride!

The Rev. Elijah F. Willey, a Baptist clergyman, put in operation on a small creek, now and for many years known as Walworth Run, near Willey Street, a brewery, the first in Cuyahoga County.

In 1802, the Rev. Joseph Badger was sent out to the Reserve by the Connecticut Missionary Society to do missionary

work. Missionaries were then sent here much as they now are to Africa. After holding a meeting at Newburg he wrote from there to Connecticut, "Infidelity and profaning the Sabbath are general in this place; the people bid fair to grow into a hardened and corrupt society." It is something of a relief to know that in those days, Cleveland was said to be a place "seven miles from Newburg."

Newburg now, you however know, is a part of Cleveland. The people there, it is said, are no longer profane and the infidels are all dead!

Mr. Samuel Huntington, who became governor of Ohio in 1808, came to Cleveland in 1801, and first lived in a log cabin under the hill, about three hundred feet south of the old log structure of the first surveyors.

That year, however, he built and moved into a hewed double log house on the lot where the American House now stands.

This in its time was looked upon as the most aristocratic residence in Cleveland.

April 1, 1806, John Walworth was commissioned Postmaster of Cleveland, and about this time changed his residence from Painesville to Cleveland. On this same lot where stood the Huntington house, in a small frame structure, the post office was kept for many years. Mr. Walworth at this time, or soon after, was made Collector of the Port, Auditor and Clerk of two Courts. In this building Mr. David Kelley, the first lawyer in Cleveland, and Dr. David Long, the first resident physician, also had their offices.

Levi Johnson, who came to Cleveland in 1809, on this lot, the year after his arrival, built for Mr. Walworth a frame house, the first frame house erected in Cleveland. In 1835, these buildings were all destroyed by fire and two years later the present American House was built.

The first tannery in Cleveland was built in 1810, by two brothers, Samuel and Mathew Williamson.

For $100 they bought three-fourths of an acre of land of Lorenzo Carter, and for $330, one acre of Samuel Huntington,

the two pieces adjoining each other and located between Water Street and the river, through which now runs lower St. Clair Street. Here for many years the tannery business was carried on by these brothers. Samuel, the elder brother, had two sons, Samuel Jr., who had a liking for books and wanted an education, the other having no such ambition. In course of time Samuel graduated at college, became a prominent lawyer, and later for many years was president of the Society for Savings. When the father made his will, considering the fact that in sending his son Samuel to college he had spent more on him than his other son, he deemed it but right in the division of his estate that the latter should have a little the largest share. With this view in mind he gave to Samuel a small piece of land on Euclid Avenue at the corner of the Public Square, then far away from business, while to his other son he gave his interest in the more valuable land where the tannery stood, then in the busy part of the city.

Upon the land thus inherited by Samuel Williamson, Jr., the Williamson block now stands, earning a yearly rental of $24,000, and worth with the land belonging therewith a million or more dollars, while that which went to the brother would sell, at most, for no more than a few thousand.

The first court house in Cleveland was built in 1812, and stood on the northwest section of the Public Square. It was a two-story building, the lower story being of logs and the upper frame work. The west part of the lower story was used for a jail, the east part as the jailor's residence while the entire upper story was a court room.

Here Judge George Tod dispensed justice, or was supposed to. Tradition says one day hearing a horse race was about to come off near by, on Ontario Street, he promptly adjourned court and with the lawyers, jurymen, bailiff, witnesses and litigants went to see the race.

Of course no judge now would think of adjourning court to go to a horse race.

Some of them, however, might make it convenient to have

no case ready for trial in an afternoon when a good ball game was coming off.

June 26, 1812, near where this court house was then being built, Omic, the Indian, was hung.

"Poc-con" was the Indian's real name. He was the son of Omic, who, it is said, was a Chippewa chief. Hence it came the whites called him "Omic."

The story of his taking off I need not tell; you have all heard it. You have not forgotten how Omic, at the last moment lost his nerve; became frantic with fear.

In that day Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup was not to be had, so the resort to whisky, the giving Omic a pint, as we are told they did, was quite within reason. With this it appears the Indian was gently spirited to the Spirit land.

As I have been pointing out some of the early land marks, perhaps it may not be amiss to give in the language of one who witnessed this first "hanging bee" in Cuyahoga County, the exact spot where the gallows stood.

Said Mr. John Doane, the aged pioneer of whom I have spoken, "Omic was hung on a gallows on the northwest section of the Public Square, about thirty feet back from the street, in front of the west portion of the old stone church."

Thus the hanging took place, as would seem, about midway between the two stone rostrums on one of which Howard Dennis so long posed as a second Demosthenes, while from the other Anarchists, Socialists and other cranks edify kindred spirits. The frantic gestures and war whoops of oratory indulged in by some of these curb-stone statesmen leads to the belief that Omic's spirit still haunts the place from whence it took its flight. His body, however, though there buried, certainly is not there now.

Dr. David Long, Cleveland's first resident physician, came here in June 1810. He witnessed the execution of Omic and a few hours later in the night, with the aid of some other physicians who had come to see the hanging, dug up the Indian's body and carried it to the bank of the lake where it remained secreted several months. It is said, or was said,

that one of the doctors with the dead Indian on his back, not seeing his way clear in the darkness, stumbled over a stump and fell with Omic on top. What a pity a picture of this ludicrous scene could not have been preserved to adorn the front page of some medical journal of the present day!

The skeleton of Omic, for some years was in the possession of Dr. Long, and then fell into the hands of Dr. Isaac Town, of Hudson, O. If any one now knows where the bones are it must be some physician.

Poor Omic, his spirit still hovers o'er the Square,
But his bones ,where are they? Oh, doctors, tell us where!

A Biblical proverb says, "Remove not the ancient landmarks which thy fathers have set," but the landmarks of the Cleveland pioneer fathers are all gone. The log cabins and other early structures are no more. Interesting incidents in the early life of Cleveland which have come to us by tradition, repeated from generation to generation are fast being forgotten. Streets which long bore the names of men who gave birth to our city, cleared the forests and builded so well, no longer serve as monuments to their memory. Says Job, "Their remembrance shall perish from the earth and they shall have no name in the street." Job spoke wisely.

Carter Street is called a road, Kingsbury Avenue 89th Street, Doan Street, 105th Street, and Dodge Street 17th Street. These four first settlers of Cleveland, Carter, Kingsbury, Doane and Dodge, so long revered, no longer have any "name in the street." A score or more of other names of men long honored and respected, by which our streets were known, no longer appear on the map; but, what care the vandals, who have brought these changes how soon the names of such men "perish from the earth"?

Let us, however, as early and old residents of Cleveland keep alive fond recollections of the real pioneers of Cleveland, the men and women who laid the foundation of our growth and greatness. Their names may be blotted out and the cemeteries where rest their bones be desecrated, but each pass-

ing year will add new lustre to their memory and each succeeding generation will sing louder their praise. (Applause)

Music by the Orchestra.

The President: The next thing in order is the reports of officers. Mr. Dodge, our treasurer, will please give us his report.

Mr. Dodge: Mr. President, the report I have to make is very short.

TREASURER'S REPORT EARLY SETTLERS ASS'N.

Sept. 10th, 1906—Balance cash on hand		$113.37
Collected from 214 old members		214.00
Collected from 14 new members		14.00
Received from lunch tickets sold		10.50
Received from Annals sold		1.60
		$353.47
Paid Demarest, 200 Lunches	$100.00	
" Johnston's Orchestra	26.00	
" Pythian Temple Hall	15.00	
" O. J. H. Bill of Expense	6.00	
" for 500 Programs	3.00	
" Stenographer's Bill	20.00	
" Printing Annals	148.00	
" Davidson for Collecting	23.75	
		$341.75
Balance on hand		11.72

Sept. 2nd, 1907. W. S. Dodge.

The Treasurer's report was received, approved, and ordered printed in the Annual.

The President: We will now have the report of the Secretary.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Early Settlers Association.

Your very efficient Secretary, Mr. Woodward Awl, died on the 19th of February last. Your executive committee lately appointed the undersigned to fill out his unexpired term. I have to report that the addition to our list of members during the last year has been about sixty while the deaths number, so far as ascertained, twenty-one.

The death list is as follows:

DEATH LIST.

	Died.	Age.
Awl, Woodward	Feb. 19, 1907	67
Barnett, Mrs. Mariah H. C.	May 11, 1907	85
Bohm, Henry E.	April 12, 1907	69
Breck, Hon. Joseph H.	June 29, 1907	66
Byerly, Mrs. Helen M.	June 28, 1907	65
Critchley, Mrs. John	Dec. 18, 1906	78
Danforth, J. H.	Dec. 10, 1906	53
DeForest, Cyrus H.	April 7, 1907	72
Dunn, Joseph	April 18, 1907	87
Hill, S. W.	Dec. 13, 1906	82
Johnson, Philander L.	May 18, 1907	84
Johnson, Seth W.	Feb. 13, 1907	96
McKinney, W. J.	April 28, 1907	76
Newton, W. H.	Dec. 18, 1906	96
Pennington, B. L.	Jan. 16, 1907	70
Quinn, Mrs. Arthur (b. 1812)		
Spencer, Phineas M.	July 22, 1907	63
Thorp, Rev. T. P.	Mar. 17, 1907	69
Van Camp, Elijah	July 2, 1907	76
Wade, James	Jan. 27, 1907	83
Widlar, Francis	June 3, 1907	58

Average age of deaths, 76 years.

The one hundred and eleventh anniversary of the landing of Moses Cleaveland and his party of surveyors where our city was founded—July 22, 1796—was celebrated according to established custom. The Early Settlers Society participated in the exercises, superintending the raising the city flag on the staff in the Public Square and placing a wreath on the statue of Moses Cleaveland.

The President designated Mr. Robert Carran, the society's oldest member——aged 95—to hoist the flag and Mesdames Elroy M. Avery, C. H. Smith, Geo. T. McIntosh, C. W. Chase, James McCrosky, Antonette B. Coe and Miss Linda B. Guilford to place the wreath. Then followed an address by Hon. John J. Sullivan, the exercises concluding by the band playing while the audience arose and sang America.

It may be said that the society is in a solvent and healthy condition, gaining in numbers and in influence each year.

Respectfully submitted,

L. D. Dodge, Secretary.

The Secretary's report was received, approved and placed on file.

The President: The next thing in order is the election of officers for the ensuing year. What is your pleasure? It is evident, I think, that there is no slate made out, from the fact that nobody seems to make any motion in regard to an election.

Dr. Horton: I move that the officers who served last year be declared elected for the ensuing year. This to include the present Acting Secretary.

The President: I want to say, before the motion is put, that I would like very much if you would elect somebody else as president. I mean this, because I have served four years —really five, as I served one year in Judge Hamilton's place, while he was in Europe, and have had my full share of service. I am getting along in years, and as I have already said prefer to retire. If I take the office this year, I want all to understand, it is my last term, and you certainly must elect somebody else next year. I sincerely wish you would do so now.

Mr. Holden: Ladies and Gentlemen and Members—I arose to, and did, second the motion. I rise now, to put the motion; but before putting it, I wish to say that, I hope, in all sincerity, that the present President, Col. O. J. Hodge, will remain, as President, certainly for the ensuing year. Any one of us who listened to that most able and interesting address given us by him, knows that he is the right man in the right place. (Applause) All who are in favor of the re-election of the officers that acted during the past year, will signify by saying "Aye." The motion was carried unanimously.

The President: I am much obliged to you, for your good will, ladies and gentlemen, but I do not like the task. This, you would understand, if you know how much work there is in getting out the Annual, and keeping track of what is necessary.

Any other business is now in order that the society may wish to bring forward.

Mr. J. L. Conger: Mr. President—While I am not a

member of this association, and am not especially anticipating or trying to hurry years along, so I may become a member, I shall be glad when I have reached the proper qualification. Let me in advance just say that I have listened to the President's address with great interest, and I do not think there is anything that could be published in the papers today, that would be more interesting or more instructive to the younger generation, than a complete report of the paper just read. I want my boys and family to read it, in full, as I have heard it today.

The President: The gentleman's remarks are very complimentary and prevents the President declaring him out of order, because he is not a member. There are many men who have not been here forty years, but have done forty years of good work in Cleveland. Mr. Conger is one of these and we will consider him a member on probation.

Mr. Holden: I hope that the address will be referred to a committee to have the same published in due form, that it may be properly preserved and spread before this great and growing community, this great and growing Cleveland. There is a great deal of work required to prepare such address, and when once prepared, it ought not to be stuck in a pigeon hole; it has so much of interest and so much information, that I sincerely hope a committe will be appointed for the purpose of publishing this address, in some form. I move it be so referred.

The President: It will go into the Annual.

A Member: There can be no more valuable piece of history published, in book or pamphlet form, than this interesting address, to which we have listened with such pleasure. I therefore hope it may be printed for the benefit of the future, for this city is growing, and we never shall have, in so condensed a form, a more valuable paper than the one listened to this morning, in regard to our city—of how it was founded and has grown.

The President: As I have stated, the address will go into our Annual of this year.

A Member: That is all right, but we want this address published by itself, brought before the public—for our citizens that are, and those who are to come.

The President: Those in favor of Mr. Holden's motion, will say "Aye."

Motion carried unanimously.

The President: We have here today, a gentleman ninety-five years of age, the oldest member of this society. He came here in 1836 from the Isle of Man; he had four sons who went to the Civil War; one was killed in the war. He has been an attentive member with us for many years, and it seems to me, that it would be no more than generous and proper, that we put the old gentleman's name on the roll of honor, made an honorary member of this society.

I refer to Mr. Robert Carran, who hoisted the flag on the Public Square, a few days ago, because he was our oldest member. He is apparently full of vigor and life, as you see him today. If some member thinks well of it—that the executive committee place him on the list, it would be proper to make a motion to that effect.

Mr. W. J. Akers: I move that the society approve his being made an honorary member.

Motion unanimously carried.

The President: Mr. Carran, the society has voted that you be made an honorary member of this society. I congratulate both you and the society.

The President: The next thing on the program is an address by a gentleman who has lived in Cleveland since it became a city. He is going to talk to you about how Cleveland was in 1836 and along about that day. He is an active member of our society, and for years has taken an active part in all public matters in Cleveland. I know you will be glad to hear him. He was loth to speak at this time, but finally consented. I introduce to you Mr. W. J. Akers. (Applause)

MR. AKERS' ADDRESS.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: The County of Cuyahoga was established February 10th, 1808, and organ-

ized May 1st, 1810. Prior to that time justice was administered from Warren, Trumbull County, and afterwards Chardon, Geauga County.

On the twenty-third day of December, 1814, the legislature of the State of Ohio passed an act incorporating the Village of Cleveland. The war of 1812 was still waging, but a treaty of peace between the United States and England was signed at Ghent on December 24th, the day following the passage of the above act. There was always the dread of an invasion from Canada and the stockade thrown up on the banks of the lake between Seneca and Ontario Streets remained for many years as a reminder of the perilous times of the war. Locally this fortification was known as Fort Hungerford, but the history of Ohio refers to it as Fort Huntington.

The corporation limits of the Village of Cleveland, as established by the legislature, included that portion of the present city now bounded on the north by the lake, Erie Street on the east, Huron Street and the river on the south, and the river on the west, and its government was vested in a President and Board of Trustees. The first officers were as follows: Alfred Kelly, President; Horace Perry, Recorder; Alonzo Carter, Treasurer; John A. Ackley, Marshal; Sam Williamson, David Long, Nathan Perry, Jr., Trustees.

The population was small, numbering less than five hundred, and of course the Village officers were close to the people. Every act was thoroughly discussed by all the inhabitants and when any important measure was decided upon, it is safe to say the subject was thoroughly canvassed. Among the early acts of the Village government in 1816 was the establishment of Euclid Street, St. Clair Street and Lane, Bank, Wood and Bond Streets, and a street around the Public Square.

In 1836 the population had reached close to six thousand. The original governmental act had been amended from time to time, additional power granted the Village officials, under which hills were cut down, streets graded and various other improvements made.

As is usual, there existed two elements—one striving for progress and improvements, and the other satisfied and content to allow conditions to remain as they were. The progressive element desired to affect various civic projects and to accomplish this it was necessary to obtain increased authority from the state. To this end the legislature of the state was petitioned and a charter obtained for the City of Cleveland on the 26th day of March, 1836.

On April 11th, 1836, the city government was installed by the following gentlemen taking offices:

Hon. John W. Willey, Mayor; Joshua Mills, Alderman 1st Ward; Nicholas Dockstater, Alderman 2nd Ward, Jonathan Williams, Alderman 3rd Ward. Councilmen: Geo. B. Merwin, Horace Canfield, Alfred Hall, 1st Ward; Edward Baldwin, Samuel Cook, Henry L. Noble, 2nd Ward; Samuel Starkweather, Joseph K. Miller, Thomas Colahan, 3rd Ward. Daniel Worley, City Treasurer; H. B. Payne, Attorney; George Kirk, City Marshall; Oliver P. Baldwin, City Clerk; John Shier, Engineer and Surveyor; W. J. Warner, Street Commissioner; Canfield and Spencer, City Printers; Abraham Hickox, Sexton.

It seems at that early day it was necessary to provide some restrictions against improper food, for Roderick O'Connor was Inspector of Beef and Pork.

There must have been a hay market as A. Selover, proprietor of the Cleveland House, was the Official Hay Weigher, and Henry G. Welden, Sealer of Weights and Measures.

The City Fire Department, made up of volunteers, consisted of four engine companies and one hook and ladder truck. Henry L. Noble, 2nd Ward Councilman, was Chief Engineer in 1837, with J. Williams and Alfred S. Sanford as assistants. E. H. Lacy, Henry L. Noble and Thomas Colohan (3rd Ward Councilmen) were Fire Wardens. John G. McCurdy was foreman of No. 1 Engine, which was called the Eagle Company; the Neptune Company No. 2 had Joseph Ross for foreman; Contest Company No. 3 was headed by Charles C. Hull;

and Phoenix No. 4 by Tom Lemon. Milo H. Hickox was foreman of the Hook and Ladder Company.

The first municipal free school in Cleveland was established in March of 1837 and was located in the basement story of the Bethel Church for the education of children of both sex of every religious denomination. The attendance averaged 90 males and 46 females.

There were a number of private schools where the rudimentary branches of education were taught, but in 1820 a demand for a school of a higher grade was felt and in 1821 the Cleveland Academy was built on St. Clair St. near Bank. For many years it was known as the Old Academy. It was not used for school purposes alone but for lectures, meetings and church purposes, and the old bell in its tower called the citizens to and from labor for many years.

In July, 1837, the City Council resolved to borrow $50,000 for the erection of markets and school houses. Soon after a market was built on Michigan Street. In this year a Board of Free School Managers was appointed, consisting of John W. Willey, Anson Hayden and Daniel Worley, with power to appropriate money annually for the schools. This was the beginning of our Public School System.

The City Hospital was located on Clinton Street, running from Erie to Brownell, surrounded by a plat of ground of about four acres, which afterwards became Erie Street Cemetery. This institution was purchased and maintained from the public funds and was under the control of the Board of Health. The building consisted of one structure 70 feet in length by 30 feet in width and was two stories high.

Some time prior to 1834 James S. Clark and others had been largely instrumental in improving an allotment on the Flats, known as Cleveland Center. The Center was a competitor of Ohio City across the river for the trade west and southwest of Cleveland. The only means of crossing the river was by means of a floating bridge at Center Street. Mr. Clark and his associates obtained a charter from the State to build and maintain a toll bridge at the southern extremity of

the Center connecting Columbus Street with Ohio City and during the years 1834 and 1835 this bridge, the first elevated structure to cross the Cuyahoga, was constructed. The bridge was supported at either end by stone abutments on shore and a pier of solid masonry in the center of the river. The draw permitted vessels of 49 ft. beam to pass through; the length was 200 ft. by 33 ft. in width, and the piers arose 24 ft. above the surface of the water; the entire length, with the exception of the draw, being covered.

Upon its completion the bridge was presented by Mr. Clark and his associates to the corporation of the City of Cleveland with the express stipulation that it should forever be free for the accommodation of the public. This was to a certain extent a matter of policy on their part to attract trade to Cleveland Center, which added no little to the ill feeling existing between Ohio City and Cleveland, and was a factor in the causes which led, later, to the Bridge War, of which you are familiar.

The Cuyahoga County Court House at this time, 1836, located on the southwest corner of the Public Square, was a brick structure two stories high, the front adorned with stone pilasters of the Doric order, the whole ornamented with an Ionic dome with a belfry. It was built in 1828 at a cost of $8,000. The first floor was occupied by the various county offices and the second floor was a court room. One of the first acts of the new city government was to grade the Public Square. In front of where the Society for Savings now stands was quite a sink hole and it was to fill this hole the Square was graded, most of the earth being removed on one-horse dump carts from around the Court House. In 1860 the Old Court House was torn down.

Across the street from the Court House, fronting on Champlain Street, stood the County Prison. The jail was built of blue stone and derived its name of the "Blue Jug" therefrom. On the ground floor were three cells for criminals; on the second floor apartments for debtors. One end of the

building was fitted up for the resident of the Deputy Sheriff and Keeper of the Jail, who in 1837 was H. N. Wilbur.

The County officers in 1837: Harvey Rice, Clerk of the Courts; Joseph R. Bartlett, County Recorder; Samuel Williamson, County Auditor; Edward Baldwin, County Treasurer; Seth S. Henderson, Sheriff.

The Cuyahoga County Bar contained much good material and many men of great promise, who afterwards became prominent and figures of national importance. A list of the members printed in 1837 shows the following names:

Joseph Adams, Jno. W. Allen, Sherlock J. Andrews, Oliver P. Baldwin, John Barr, Phillip Battel, George A. Benedict, Henry W. Billings, Elijah Bingham, Flavius Bingham, Thomas Bolton, James A. Briggs, Varnum J. Card, Leonard Case, Richard M. Chapman, Alexander L. Collins, James L. Conger, Samuel Cowles, Henry H. Dodge, John Erwin, Simon Ford, John A. Foote, Jas. K. Hitchcock, George Hoadley, James M. Hoyt, Seth T. Hurd, Moses Kelley, Geo. T. Kingsley, Wm. B. Lloyd, Geo. W. Lynde, Sam'l Mather, Dan'l Parish, Henry B. Payne, Francis Randall, Harvey Rice, O. S. St. John, Wylley Silliman, Geo. W. Stanley, Sam'l Starkweather, John M. Sterling, Chas. Stetson, Chas. Whittlesey, Frederick Whittlesey, John W. Willey, Sam'l Williamson, Hiram V. Wilson.

The year following the incorporation of Cleveland was memorable for the severe panic which began in that year and lasted until 1840. It was the period of "Wildcat Currency" of no staple value or responsibility. A bank note was not safe in one's pocket over night. Coin was carefully hoarded. The currency of a state was of little value beyond its confines. The State Bank of Ohio and the State Bank of Indiana were considered good. Money was very scarce and the supply of fractional currency limited. This led to the issuing of "Shin plasters."

There were two banking institutions in 1836 in Cleveland —The Commercial Bank of Lake Erie and The Bank of Cleveland.

The Commercial Bank of Lake Erie was the oldest institution of its kind in Cleveland, having been organized in 1810, and had a capital of $500,000. It was located at 53 Superior, corner of Bank.

The Post Office in 1836 was located at No. 37 Superior St. David Worley was postmaster. Rates of postage were high in those days. It cost 6¼ cents to send a letter to Bedford, twelve miles away, 12½ cents to Pittsburg and 25 cents to New York, or any points over four hundred miles.

The Custom House was at No. 39 Superior St. Samuel Starkweather was collector, David W. Cross deputy collector and inspector, and Clark Warren assistant deputy inspector.

In 1836 there was a domestic insurance company operating in Cleveland under a perpetual charter, under the title of The Cleveland Insurance Co., with a capital of $500,000. The Protection Insurance Company, the Columbus Fire Insurance Company, the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, were the insurance companies doing business here at that period.

In 1832 the Ohio Canal was finished from Cleveland to the Ohio River, completing a water route from Lake Erie to the Gulf of Mexico. This event had much to do with the future material prosperity of the city. The first settlers recognized the advantages offered by the Cuyahoga for a harbor and subsequent developments proved the correctness of their judgment. The Canal furnished means of transportation for heavy freight that was eagerly grasped and the records of 1836 show that a large volume of traffic plowed through its waters. An official statement made by the collector shows that during the year of 1836, 117,277,580 pounds, valued at $2,444,708.54 arrived by way of the Canal and was shipped hence to various points. The Ohio Canal Packet Co. also operated a line of packets for the accommodation of passengers and the carriage of light freight. Thus it will be seen that the Canal was no mean feeder for the traffic of Lake Erie. There were at this time forty lake vessels owned in Cleveland. Of course, intercourse with the outer world was largely dependent upon the

stage lines, which radiated from the city, of which one led to Buffalo via Erie, two to Pittsburg, one to Columbus and Cincinnati, one to Detroit and the West, and a line which passed through Bedford, Hudson, Ravenna and Deerfield. The agent of the stage lines was a bachelor by the name of Levi Startwell, who left a large amount of money to the Cleveland Protestant Orphan Asylum.

While the whistle of the locomotive had not been heard in Cleveland in 1836, four railway lines were either under construction or contemplation. The Cleveland, Warren and Pittsburg Railroad, of which Mayor John W. Willey was president and A. C. Morton as principal engineer, had a corps of engineers in the field running lines and levels for a route to the Ohio River, forming a continuation of that branch of the Baltimore & Ohio terminating at Pittsburg, thus forming an all rail route from Baltimore to the lakes.

The Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, chartered in 1836 and designed to connect the cities named, was another ambitious proposition and by its terminus at Cleveland a connection with the lake traffic established a short route from Montreal and Quebec to New Orleans via Cincinnati, the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

The Cleveland & Newburg Railroad, designed to tap the quarries as well as the extensive timber section through which it passed, and the Cleveland & Bedford Railroad were also in embryo.

All of the four lines, however, mentioned were later built and subsequently became part of the great railway system of today.

The Daily Herald and Gazette was the oldest newspaper. It was issued from its office in the Central Building, Nos. 1-3-5 Superior St., by Messrs. F. Whittlesey and J. A. Harris, its editors and proprietors. James Hull was the printer. A Weekly Herald and Gazette was published from the same office. This paper was Whig in politics.

The next in succession was the Cleveland Daily Advertiser by Messrs. Canfield & Spencer. This publication es-

poused the Democratic cause and also published a weekly edition.

The Cleveland Journal was a religious organ and devoted to the promulgation of the Presbyterian creed. John M. Sterling, Samuel C. Aiken and A. Penfield were its publishers, and Rev. O. P. Hoyt editor, and F. B. Penniman was the printer.

The Cleveland Liberalist completed the quartette. This was a weekly publication devoted to free inquiry, issued by Messrs. Underhill & Son and edited by Dr. Samuel Underhill.

HOTELS IN 1836.

The Franklin House, Benj. Harrington proprietor, was located on Superior St., near Water. While it was duly prominent as the starting and ending point of the several stage lines, it did not have a monopoly of the hotel business. For a city of 7,000 Cleveland was as well provided, in proportion to population, with accommodations for the traveler as at the present day. The American House, kept by I. Newton, was located at 42 Superior (then known as Main Street). The Cleveland House (occupying the present site of the Forest City House) was kept by A. Selover. There was a house known as the Cleveland Center House, located at what was then known as Cleveland Center on the Flats, but it was never opened to the public. The City Hotel, kept by Perry Allen, on Seneca St., on the present site of the Foreman-Bassett & Hatch Printing House. The Clinton House, by William Harland, Union Lane corner of St. Clair St. The Eagle Tavern, Richard Cooke proprietor, Water St. near St. Clair St. The Farmers' & Mechanics' Hotel, by George Sanford, corner of Ontario and Michigan Streets. Globe Tavern, Isaac Van Valkenberg proprietor, Merwin St., and the Washington House kept by William Martin at No. 31 Water Street.

In 1837 an independent military company known as the Cleveland Grays was started with Timothy Ingram as Captain. It was composed of a body of intelligent, patriotic young men, who from their earnest desire to attain a high

order of discipline and military precision, soon gained celebrity both at home and abroad for their fine appearance and excellent drill. A camp of instruction was held in 1839 on a vacant space of land at the corner of Erie and Superior Streets, which was visited (on invitation) by Major Fay's Light Artillery of Buffalo, famous in their day for their skill in gunnery. The Grays caught the artillery fever and a gun squad was organized with David L. Wood as 1st Sergeant and E. S. Flint, Eduard A. Scoville, Richard Dockstader, Frank Kinzie, F. H. Utely, James A. Craw, James B. Wilbur, and C. J. Merriam as members. The Gun Squad was the nucleus of the 1st Ohio Light Artillery, and David L. Wood became its first captain. Gen. James Barnett, Maj. W. E. Lawrence, Seymour Race, Col. W. H. Hayward and W. E. Standard were among its members. The Grays and Artillery men following gained much prominence. Many of the members became army officers and left a military record of which the city may justly be proud.

The City Guard at that time had a membership of 64 and developed into a strong body of soldiers.

The Theater of 1836 was known as Italian Hall, and was located on the third floor of the three story brick building on the west side of Water Street, and was the first theater or place of amusement in Cleveland. Seats were arranged after the manner of the circus seats of the present day, the front seats being reserved for the ladies. Theater-going in those days was considered by many a great sin and the subject of many bitter attacks in the papers and through the churches. Still the drama in Cleveland seemed to prosper and support some good actors—Proctor, Webb, Mrs. Trowbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Potter and Mrs. Gilbert were famous members of the profession who appeared in Italian Hall.

The Cleveland Anti-Slavery Society, organized in 1833, had a membership of 200. David Long was president, S. J. Harding vice president, S. L. Severance secretary and John A. Foote treasurer. There was also another society opposed to slavery known as The Cuyahoga County Anti-Slavery So-

ciety. The Western Seamen's Friend Society was founded in 1830 for the care of sailors of the Great Lakes. Through them in 1833 the Bethel Church was erected on Vine Street. Two musical associations, The Cleveland Harmonic Society and the Cleveland Mozart were in existence at the time; also the Cleveland Lyceum, The Young Men's Literary Association, the Cleveland Polytechnic Association, A German Society, Carpenter and Joiners' Benevolent Society, Cleveland Maternal Association, Cleveland News Room open to all strangers, and the Cleveland Reading Room Association, all giving evidence of healthy service and educational spirit.

The medical profession was represented by the following physicians and surgeons: J. L. Ackley, F. I. Bradley, C. D. Brayton, W. A. Clark, Horace Congar, E. Cushing, Jonathan Foote, S. B. Gay, Robert Hicks, M. L. Hewitt, Smith Inglehart, Robert Johnstone, Burr Kellogg, David Long, P. Mathivet, George Mendenhall, Joshua Mills, T. M. Moore, W. F. Otis, A. D. Smith, J. Swain, Chas. Terry, Samuel Underhill, Jos. Walrath.

Surgeons and dentists, B. Strickland and Coredon and Sargeant.

Eight congregations of Christians worshipped in this city in 1836. Of these the Episcopal was the oldest, having been organized in 1816 with Rev. Roger Searle as Rector. In 1828 the Society was incorporated in the name of Trinity Church, and a handsome frame building on the Gothic order erected on the corner of Seneca and St. Clair St., where the Hawley House now stands. In 1836 Rev. E. Boyden was Rector. The first Presbyterian Church stood on the north side of the Square on Ontario St. This building was the most pretentious place of worship in the city, being built of a gray sand stone rough hammered, and finished in the Tuscan order of architecture with a bell section and dome. The church was organized in 1820 and Rev. Randolph Stone was their first minister. In 1834 the present edifice was dedicated and the following year Rev. Samuel C. Aiken was installed as pastor, continuing for many years.

The Second Presbyterian Church held services in the Commercial Building under the directions of Rev. Jos. Whiting, pending the completion of a new building.

The Baptist Church was situated on the corner of Seneca and Champlain Sts. This church was built of brick and crowned with a lofty spire 150 feet high, which contained the town clock, and a heavy bell which was rung to sound the fire alarm. In 1833, the year of its birth, this society had eighteen members, which in 1837 had grown to two hundred members, Rev. Levi Tucker was the minister in 1836.

The German Protestants, a sturdy body of four hundred strong, worshipped Sundays at the Female Seminary, No. 75 St. Clair St., under the pastorate of Rev. William Steinmeier.

The Bethel Church was situated at the corner of Diamond Street and had an average congregation of one hundred. Rev. V. D. Taylor was the Chaplain.

The Methodist Episcopal Church held meetings in the Court House, led by Rev. Low.

The Protestant Methodists met in Read's School House. Both of these congregations in 1836 had church buildings under construction.

The Roman Catholic Church in Cleveland began its existence in 1835 with a society composed of nine members, organized by Rev. Father Dillon, who labored unceasingly for the welfare of his little flock, which weekly grew stronger, until in 1836 nearly a thousand communicants were connected with the little chapel fitted up in Shakespeare Hall on Superior Lane. Through the exertions of Father Dillon a sum amounting to one thousand dollars was collected, which later went toward the construction of the first Catholic Church built in Cleveland and was located on Columbus St. Father Dillon died in September, 1837, lamented by all who knew him, regardless of race or religious creed.

In 1836 there were in Cleveland four iron and steam engine manufactories, two breweries, one sash factory, two rope walks, one stone pottery, two carriage works, two burr millstone manufactories in full operation, and Mr. Ford was build-

ing what was expected to be one of the largest and most complete flour mills in the state.

These were all the manufacturers of any account that were in Cleveland at that time.

Little thought the residents of 1836 that in 1906, in seventy years, the short space of a lifetime, that their city would grow to over 500,000 inhabitants and that her manufactories would increase from fifteen to four thousand where 120,000 articles of different kinds would be manufactured by over sixty thousand workmen. (Applause).

The President: Mr. Kennedy, in his history of Cleveland, which is the best history we have of Cleveland, pays high compliment to the Early Settlers' Society, and speaks of its Annual as being a source from which he obtained more information for his history than from any other one source. The fact is, these Annuals have been published, for twenty-seven years, and in the early days, such men as Judge Spaulding, Harvey Rice, and other men furnished a great deal of matter that never had been published in any history, and since then we have been having addresses, one after another, bringing the history of the city down, I might say, to the present time. From this historical matter, incidents and traditions, published in our Annuals, the history of Cleveland might be written very correctly, if you had no other source of information.

I lately saw it stated that some pioneer society was about to quit, because the pioneers as they said were about all dead. Well, now, pioneers do die but a society established by pioneers only and to have only pioneers as members, it might be expected, would come to an end; but with old settlers it is different; they come and go. A boy or girl born today becomes an old settler in forty years. Many of you have been here forty, and some, even eighty years, and some perhaps still longer. We became old settlers because we settled here and have stayed here. There is no danger of our society ever running short of old settlers but it may get short on pioneers.

I notice here a gentleman who has lived in this county a

longer time than any other man. He was born here in 1823, and has lived here ever since, and he is the oldest resident of Cleveland born in Cuyahoga County. I want to introduce him to you—Mr. A. M. Johnson.

Mr. Johnson, will you be kind enough to stand up, so these people here can see you, and you see them, and if you have anything to say, we shall be glad to hear from you.

Mr. Johnson: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I thank you all for this kind expression. I have nothing particular to say at this time. Thank you again. I hope to meet you next year.

The President: It has now reached our dinner time and our dinner is ready. After dinner, we will meet again and will be entertained with some further addresses. We are glad that so many have arrived since we commenced our exercises this morning. We did not get started very early, but we are pretty well started now.

The band will play and we will take an intermission. (Applause).

Music by the orchestra.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Selection by the orchestra.

The President: I am glad you people are having a nice visit, but it is time to start our afternoon exercises.

These books I have been giving out so freely to you, I wish to say Mrs. Edward H. Foster, a great grand-daughter of James Kingsbury, one of the four persons that I have mentioned as the pioneers of Cleveland, the first four settlers, had them brought here by her husband who said I might distribute them among the members; so, you are indebted to Mrs. Foster for the book. It has a great deal of interesting information about early Cleveland. (A vote of thanks was given Mrs. Foster).

I want, while I think of it, to call attention to the fact, that we are in want, very much of two numbers of the Early

Settlers' Annals. Historical Societies have been writing to us, to get copies, so as to complete their files.

The Annals of 1881 and 1885 are the ones lacking. I take it upon myself to say, that, if any of you have those numbers and are not keeping a regular file, I will be glad to pay you a dollar apiece for all you will bring me, and I wish you would look and see if you have copies of either of these dates, or both of them. There were two or three gentlemen, long connected with this Society, whose people after their death I called upon to see if they had not some of these old Annals, but in each case I seem to have been too late. The people said they had been changing things around since the death, and had burned any they might have had. The Annals contain the obituary address of more than seven hundred settlers, many of whom lived seventy to eighty years in this city. The Historical society keeps a file of them so that for all time, if you, or your children, or grand-children, or great-grand-children, and those following, want to find out anything about you, all the good things said of you, they will find it in these books. We put names, date and place of birth, age at death, etc., and give biographical sketches. I think last year I wrote thirty-two of these biographical sketches and this year there will be some twenty-two to write. I wish some relative of the family, when a member dies, would send me such biographical matter as they may have. Whenever I see anything in the newspapers about a departed member, I cut it out, but I cannot keep track of all the deaths. If you gentlemen and you ladies will take the trouble to send me facts about your friends, when they die, I will be very much obliged.

We will now get down to the program. One of the poets has said:

> " 'Tis not how long the sands have run,
> But what, while living, have you done."

Some people live many years and yet accomplish very little, while other people live but a little time and accomplish a great deal. The next person to address you perhaps has

not lived long enough or been in Cleveland a sufficient length of time to be an old settler, but she has done enough since she has been here to be considered doubly an old settler, for during this time she has been most active in good work, literary and benevolent. Horace said: "I shall not all die; a part of me will escape oblivion." A part of this speaker's work will escape oblivion. I introduce to you, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery. (Applause).

MRS. ELROY M. AVERY'S REMARKS.

Members of the Early Settlers' Association, I am not an early settler, for the very good reason that I am supposed to have lived only thirty-six years, if we count it that one does not live until one comes to Cleveland. As a matter of fact, I think I am more entitled to credit than some of the older settlers, because in '71, a young married couple, with all the world before them to choose from, husband and myself chose Cleveland, and from that day to this, we have lived in this beautiful city which we have learned to love; so, I think I may claim a little credit.

I have been asked to speak on "The Advancement of Women" in the last hundred years. Of course, they would not ask me to speak of anything earlier than my own recollections. Therefore, I must confine myself strictly to the last hundred years. I am not one of those, although not an early settler, who believes so thoroughly in the good old times. I think the best time the world has ever known is here now. I have no desire to go back to the old and cold houses of my childhood, when a chunk was put into the stove at night to keep the house a little bit above freezing. Even a little later, here in Cleveland—although now we growl that our street cars are not heated—I can remember when they put in a lot of straw in the bottom of the car, as though we were a lot of cattle, to keep us warm, or at least, to keep our feet warm. And the little carts of '71 and '72, drawn by oxen, I can remember, although I am not an early settler.

I am asked to speak a little about the advancement of women in the last hundred years. I will say, here and now,

that I am not a member of any women's suffrage society. I do not believe that what is commonly called the emancipation of woman, is going to come through any society of any kind. I have always, though, when things came to me, believed it was my duty to live up to what was before me. Our Legislature, in its wisdom and goodness, gave us the privilege of voting, and I have voted at every election that I have had a chance to, since. But, I didn't ask for it.

Now, with regard to the women—the women of today. They are stronger and healthier in every way than our mothers were, before us. My grandmother, when she was ten years younger than I, retired from the world, not exactly to the chimney corner, but back of the big drum stove, put on a false cap, tied under her chin, and did nothing more for the rest of her life. I don't intend to do that for the next twenty years. I think that is an advance on our grandmothers.

In my young days, it was a very fashionable thing for girls to faint away. A girl that faints away, gets very little sympathy nowadays. We dress better than they did in the seventies and sixties—much better. The early settlers, of course, can remember the days of hoops; they can remember those enormous hoops that have gone, never to come back, unless we get a new system of transportation, because it would be absolutely impossible for the street cars to accommodate us, if we went back to that method of dress.

But the greatest advance of all has been in the education of women, something in which I thoroughly believe.

My own aunt, in the year 1830, wished to study Latin, and her father told her it was very unwomanly, and that she couldn't do it. As I understand it, my father, the next eldest in the family, taught her Latin. That was in 1830. Her granddaughters were graduates of Radcliff College. That is a good deal of advance in that length of time, and an advance we are all glad to see.

Then, the war has done a great deal for the advancement of women. Sorry I am that the war came, sorry I am of the memories it brings to me. The young people growing up, it

seems to me sometimes, can know so little of what the nation means, because they have not the memories of the civil war, as I have. I told you I was not an early settler. I was a young girl when the war broke out. I remember how the women came to the front. You may remember it at Cleveland, and the same was true all over the United States. It was true in the little town where I lived, Monroe, Michigan—because, I am a "Wolverine," which is the next best thing to being a member of the Buckeye State. There, just after the war, some newspaper reporter wrote an article, saying that, of all the towns he had ever visited, he never saw so many old maids as he found in that town of Munroe, Michigan. That was published in the eastern papers.

The reply was, "yes, we are, so many of us, old maids, in Monroe, Michigan. Why? Because we sent our loved ones to the front. Those who would have been our husbands fill soldiers' graves." We were but part of the generation. That is what could have been said of many a town. But the women had to come to the front, in more ways than one. They had to go to the front in the printing offices, because there were no men to do the work; and all through the war, women came forward and took the places of the men, because the men were at the front. And, after the war was over, they didn't go back; they still maintained the place.

What did the Spanish war do for the women? For the first time, a woman was regularly sworn in as part of the army, a nurse, under the same regulations as applied to men. She will never go back. She got a woman's pay the same as that of a second lieutenant. She went through her work with honor,—Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee. We can never go back of that. So, the avenue opens to women. It is right that it should open. I am one of those who say yes to that.

We always have done the spinning and the weaving in the early days; in those days, it was done by the fireside. When the spinning wheel went to the factory, why didn't the women follow it? She did follow it, and we find our factories full of them. But new occasions teach new duties.

The woman was protected in the home circle, when she spun by the fireside. She must be protected in the factories, and the laws must be such as will protect. So, I am a believer in something that is yet to come. I am a believer in women inspectors of the factories where the women and children have followed the factories; so I am a believer in many things that the new woman is doing. I am not a believer in all things.

When I speak to young people, especially to young women, I tell them that they have a perfect right to go out into the world and earn a living; but there is one thing that they have not the right to do, yet, they do it. They have not the right to underbid their brother. That is what brings trouble in the industrial world, and it is, many times, the fault of the father—of the men, not the women.

The father says to the daughter: "I will give you your board."—I have no objection to that—"but you must go and earn enough money to get your frills and dresses. I will not give you all those things; you must go and earn them." And the girl goes into the factory and store and earns enough to get some clothes, but she underbids, not only her brother, but her sister. I don't believe in that. I put that fault back on the father—the men; it is not the fault of the women, as a general thing.

The great change that is coming for woman, and that is going to give to her the suffrage—something I have never asked for, you will remember—is the new industrial condition; that is what is working the matter up to the crisis—the change in all industrial conditions. Women are going to find they need this and that, to protect them in these industrial conditions. Even these hard times of the present are making a change in woman's life. The married woman finds herself confronted with the problem and is turning her attention to earning the dollar, and adding to the family income, instead of dispensing with the necessaries or luxuries to which she has been accustomed; so we have the married women coming into the field with the work. All this is right and proper, always, provided, we live together in unity and har-

mony. Anything which comes into the family life and separates the husband and wife, is a wrong to both sides, and I would always say that, if the woman sees any danger of spoiling her family life by doing any work outside of it, she had better stop right then and there, because the happiness in this life comes in the family, comes in the inner circle, and it is a happiness we do not want to lose. But in a great majority of cases—a majority of the cases—the husband and wife can work separately and harmoniously. That is all right.

At any rate, the times have changed, and we are changing with them. One thing has always been a source of amusement to me, and that is, when I read in the newspapers of women—that a woman must not do that nor the other thing, and I always look carefully to see if anybody says that women must not do the washing and scrubbing, which are very much harder than this other work they are supposed to be isolated from; and when I see, as I do in the part of town in which I live, a mother with half a dozen children, leaving them at home to go out and do a day's washing or other hard work, or bringing a washing home with her, and then I wonder some one don't say a word about that. And when I read, as I did some fifteen years ago, say, I read with a great deal of indignation, that women should not be out evenings unprotected. My idea is, that our streets should be so safe that a woman can be out at any time of night. Women don't go out unless it is necessary, and many times it is necessary, and then I thought of the women that are working in our big office buildings, who go in there after the offices are closed, and do the scrubbing and cleaning, and must go home at twelve o'clock, or later, at night. I believe our streets should be so safe that there is no thought of danger for one of you. Well, this will come, in time. Rome wasn't built in a day, and Cleveland is certaily still building and will continue to build for many years to come; and that is right and just; and women will continue to grow, with the coming years, and women, I think, will continue to live up to their opportunities, and, I hope, will not go ahead of their opportunities. Mr.

President, I thank you for asking me to say a few words on this subject. (Loud applause).

The President: Mrs. Avery is a very busy woman, and I did not know whether we could get her to speak at all, as she has much on her hands, but I am very glad to have succeeded in doing so.

The next speaker is a gentleman who, I believe, commenced life as a mechanic, and when the civil war came on, he left his occupation, became a soldier and served his country well. After the war to some extent he went into politics as a good citizen should. He is now your postmaster. Perhaps his proudest and best days were when he was a mechanic. He was a plumber, and the only man in the plumbing business I ever knew who did not in the first year earn at his trade enough to take him to Europe. I introduce to you Col. Charles C. Dewstoe. (Applause).

COL. DEWSTOE'S REMARKS.

Ladies and gentlemen: I must first pay my respects to Col. Hodge. He is the first man that in forty years I have heard say a good word for the plumbers. I am indeed, pleased to meet you, although I hardly feel competent to join in the matter of addressing you. I am not very old, but the years I have seen are not a few. I am glad to meet those eligible to membership in this Early Settlers' Association, to meet the men and women here who, for half a century and more, have made this city their home and helped to make it what it is, and be able to claim neighborship with them. It is a privilege which any man might well prize.

I was very much interested in Mrs. Avery's address. I rather talk about women than anything else. (My wife is not here.) (Laughter.) I want to endorse what she said about the coming greater influence of womanhood and that I hail a wider field for women than merely voting on school matters.

I do not know of anything that is not made better by the touch of woman, and I believe the superior elevation of the American people, today, is due largely, to the strong fibre of

womanhood that runs all through our citizenship.

Us boys that were in the army, sometimes took considerable airs to ourselves, and thought we did great things, and we did. But who did the harder things? Down there at the front, elated with our work and stimulated by pride and cheers, we could do great things. But what about the mothers and sisters at home, working hard providing for our needs? Who had the hardest end of that great conflict? I say, the women. As Mrs. Avery said of the women of Monroe, the same may be said of the women in all this section of country. Many a woman has passed her life single and alone, because her lover went down to death for the preservation of this union of ours. And it reminds me that the best things in the world are not perhaps the most heroic. There was no exploiting of the women's work. It was quietly done at home; and some of the greatest things I ever knew, did not get the attention of the poet or the magazine writer, and they passed into history without any theatricals. The old boys did not care for theatricals. I saw a boy who was badly wounded while trying to save the flag. He knew he must go back, but he felt that he must save the flag; he got hold of the flag, stripped it from the staff and stuffed it into his shirt bosom, and, although he was torn and bleeding, he got back to the lines and turned the flag over to the captain, putting his thumb and finger to his nose, then turned towards the rebels and yelled, "You ————————, you didn't get the flag, anyhow." And so it is, all through our lives, in peace as well as in war I am fond of saying, at old soldiers' meetings, and I want to repeat it now, that there is quite as much credit and honor in living since the war, a life of good citizenship and love of country—as in offering life upon the field of battle.

We forget that in this country of ours, that we men are those who make the great body politic which expresses public opinion, and that is the highest power in this government of ours, and before it all must bow and obey; and it is the common, everyday American citizen that makes up public opinion.

Now, my friends, my time goes back before my citizen-

ship in Cleveland, and I remember the little beginnings that Mrs. Avery alluded to. How small seem the little economies essential to those days. I suppose many of you remember dipping candles, to make light; all those things I have seen, and not in the homes of poverty stricken men, but men who owned land and were comparatively well to do. But from such beginnings, little by little, stage by stage, the development of civilization and comfort has gone on, and we are better for it today. I am not a pessimist, I never was, and hope I never will be. I want to look upon the hopeful side and the bright side of things, and when I can't hope for anything more in this world, I shall probably hope for better things in the next than I have had here. But I do not believe in the gloomy view of things, that the wealthy are going to plunder the poor and the poor are going to pull down the wealthy, and that we are standing on a volcano that is going to blow us into atoms. Men have accumulated great wealth in the last half century, but I leave it to you, if the men of great wealth of today are not more liberal and large hearted in stimulating the development of education and in every way up-building the race, than the wealthy men of fifty or sixty years ago. It is true that with great wealth come care and responsibility, but in the main, although a few fools exploit themselves in idleness and vice and in spending capital they never earned, most of the men of wealth are doing noble work. Some men are seduced into the idea that this world should belong to everybody and should be equally divided; but the majority are working on and hoping for the best and building a career of good citizenship, and making this nation solid, from bottom to top.

I read once of an old French capitalist, and how there was a fraternal order that wanted his money, that they might divide it. He was worth perhaps four hundred thousand francs, and four of them thought it could be divided equally between them, which would give them a hundred thousand apiece. When he was approached on the subject, he was told that they would divide up. He said, "What will you do when you get

your hundred thousand francs?" They said, "what won't we do? We will have the most glorious time the world ever saw. We will make things hum." He said: "I have found it costs a great deal of money to make things hum. What will you do when those hundred thousand francs are gone?" "Divide again." (Laughter).

Yes, divide again. I read the other day of Mr. Hinnesey and Mr. Dooley. Mr. Hinnesey had some leisure time, due to a strike, and had come to the conclusion that equal division of wealth was the only thing that would really cure the ills of mankind. Dooley said: "Hinnesey, I don't believe that doctrine. You wouldn't practice it." Hinnesey said: "Be jabers, I would." "Well," said Dooley: "If you had a hundred acres of land, would you give me half?" "I would, I would live up to my principles." "If you had two horses, would you give me one?" "Yes." "If you had two cows, would you give me one?" "Yes, sure I would. I said I would stand by what I said." "If you had two goats, would you give me one of them?" "Be jabbers, I wouldn't. I've got two goats." (Laughter). That is the way it is the world over. People of that sort are willing to give what they haven't got. But when they have it, they want to keep it.

Now, my friends, I had made no preparations for a speech here. I thought this would be a meeting of old neighbors and that the greatest pleasure lies in your so meeting together and talking over days gone bye, as well as the present. I have talked my share. You do the rest.

I have thought how we are all growing older, and thought of the men and women present fair representatives, who, by their long lives of everyday usefulness, by duties carefully performed, and by the love of country, whose lives shine more by acts than words, have earned a crown of glory that entitles them to the respect of all their fellow citizens, and, I believe, will be a passport through the brighter portals of the world beyond. I thank you. (Applause).

The President: There is a gentleman here, who years ago learned to play on a jewsharp. I think that gentleman,

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Mr. Chas. A. Davidson, has carried in his pocket a jewsharp for forty years. I want him to give us a little tune or two on that old time musical instrument.

Mr. Davidson then favored the audience with a number of selections upon his favorite harp, to the great delight of all, the music bringing forth rounds of hearty applause.

The President: We have now come down to "Impromptu Remarks." Glad to hear from any member present. Some one calls for Dr. Horton. Let us hear from you, Doctor?

Dr. Horton: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am always pleased to give my testimony to the worth and the power of this society. I regret very much the obliterating of names of which your President spoke in his able paper today. The obliterating of the names of the men who founded our city is all wrong and no credit to the living. We have a large city here now, but the tendency is to obliterate too much. The Jews, in ancient times, built monuments to those who had gone before, and it would be creditable for us to follow their example. (Applause).

The President: I notice Mr. N. P. Bowler, who, I believe, is the only person present, except Mr. Wilson S. Dodge, of the first members of this association. These two members are the only original members of the society now living and here today. There are two or three others living but they are not present. Neighbor Bowler is the youngest old man in Cleveland. If he has anything to say, let us hear it.

Mr. Bowler: There is philosophy in being old and yet young. I have a recipe how old people can grow old gracefully, but I am not going to talk about that. I sometimes think people would honor me because I am old; not because of what I have done, and I don't think that is much to my credit. I am delighted with the good for the present generation and for future generations, that this organization is doing. Historic gathering is one of the important things of the day. I heard the President deliver his address last year, but really I did not comprehend its importance until I read it in our last

Annual. The battle on Lake Erie, by Commodore Perry—it is almost incomprehensible to think what would have been the results to this country if Perry had been taken captive, instead of being victorious. No one can tell where our northern boundary would have been drawn. Perhaps part of Michigan, the Upper Peninsula, would have become British Dominion.

Cleveland, I think, has the honor of getting up the first monument, or statue, to Commodore Perry. Many of you members remember its dedication in 1860. It was a great time. It stood upon the Square until its place was wanted for the Soldiers and Sailors Monument, which is a magnificent monument; our Council evidently did not know of any other place to put the statue except in Wade Park. Charity would make us believe that it was only placed there temporarily, until our group plan is completed, and then return it to its proper place. I hope the members of this society will bear in mind as a part of their duty to the memory of the Commodore, to see that it is returned there some day; and I hope the time is coming when the Commodore will have a monument in bronze—more enduring than marble. This 10th of September, the day we gather together, we honor the day of his victory. It gives me great pleasure to meet you all. It has not been my faculty to remember faces as well as some, but, if I should pass some one by without recognizing them I want you to know that you have my best wishes, and my heart goes out for your happiness, health and long life.

I hope to be here next year with you. In the Engineers' Club, of which I am a member, and where I gave a little talk, I said I came to Cleveland when it had five thousand, and now it has five hundred thousand. Watch me, and see if I am not here when it has a million. (Applause).

Mr. Akers: It seems to me that this organization, when the proper time comes, should do all in its power to have the statue of Commodore Perry properly placed. No one did more than this organization to procure that monument; every member was active in the work, when it was placed upon the

Public Square, and I think that we should ask to have it placed between the two public buildings, with its face towards the water. This organization should request the authorities that it be properly placed, overlooking Lake Erie. (Applause).

The President: We have here a baby member of the organization—just came in! In fact, we have quite a number of new members, about sixty have joined during the year. Mr. McLachlan is one of them. Let us hear from him.

Mr. McLachlan: This, to me, is somewhat sudden. I met Mr. Akers on the street, some two or three months ago, and he wanted to know why I did not join the Old Settlers' Association. I said I wished to, and said "Will you put my name in?" But I didn't know this was the annual meeting day until about fifteen minutes ago, when I met a friend, who informed me, and that is the reason I came to be present.

In introducing Mr. Bowler, who has known me for perhaps longer than I have known him, he was introduced as the youngest old member. I possibly can say that I am the oldest young member present. I see so many faces here today that I am familiar with, especially one, that along back forty years ago, took the prize, as being the most beautiful girl in our school—I refer to Mrs. Hower. She was then Clara Haines, if I am not mistaken. (Laughter). This must be a surprise to her, because we haven't met for many years. I see by the commotion over there that I have not guessed wrongly; but I would not be positive, unless she said so.

I am certainly in full sympathy with the Early Settlers' Association. I see a gentleman with his hand up to his ear, that, along last fall, one stormy morning, at the shooting club, was as much a boy as any one there. I refer to this "young" man right here. (Indicating). He remembers the morning. It looks to me as if the old settlers would never pass over the divide. They are all here. Long may they stay. When I think of Mr. Bowler and the long years he has passed, I think of my mother, and that she ought to be a member of this association. We came here in 1848, at the time when the

people knew each other; the Germans knew the Germans, the Irish knew the Irish and the Welsh knew the Welsh. But, today, it is a far different proposition; and this old lady, of whom I speak with reverence, when she sees in the paper that some Mary Kolesky, or some such name, has died or did something out of the ordinary, she asks if I am acquainted with her. She thinks we ought to know everybody that lives in Cleveland today, same as in the earlier days.

I want to tell you a little story of old Andy Talbot, for a long time head waiter at the Kennard House. Andy had lost his wife, and was looking around, as some other men do, for a helpmate. He saw a young colored girl at church, and thought that she was about what he was after. It was about the time the telephone was inaugurated; so he thought he would telephone her. She was, at that time, a cook in Randall Crawford's home, on Lake Street. Andy got her on the telephone, and said: "Is this Miss Brown?" No answer. "Is this Lucinda Brown?" "Yes, this is Lucinda." "Well, Lucinda, I have been going to church a long time. You know I lost my wife, and I have been trying to get a helpmate, and I didn't like to come right out and ask you to marry me, but I'll just do it now. Will you marry me?" She said: "Yes, I'll do it. Who is speaking, please?" (Laughter). So, I think that if I had had a chance to have gotten my brain matter together, I could have been better prepared to come right out and talk to you today, and which I might have done, if Mr. Akers had notified me, as he promised he would, when this meeting would take place; but he failed to. I have not seen him from then until now. I am delighted to become a member, and hope we shall meet for many years. I want to live for about fifty years yet. I hope you will all hang on for another fifty years. (Applause).

The President: I notice another gentleman who has lately become a member. He lives in the 14th ward. He has been a member of our city council for the last six years and has a year yet to serve, and has also just been nominated for another two years, and if elected it will make nine years

for him. I beg pardon for saying he is a Councilman! I was a member of the Council eight years, and I am trying to outgrow it. (Laughter). I speak of Mr. Pears. If he will favor us with a few remarks, I know all will be glad to hear him.

Mr. Pears: Ladies and Gentlemen and Mr. President: I desire to call attention to the fact that I address the ladies first, for the reason that I appreciate the fact that, if it were not for the ladies, none of the rest of us would be here. Mr. McLachlan made some remarks about being the youngest member of this association. I want to take a little issue with him. He said that two months ago, Brother Akers asked him to join the association, but it is not over three weeks since Col. Hodge asked me to join, and I said I would be very glad indeed to have the opportunity of becoming a member, and, at the same time congratulated myself on the fact that I had lived long enough in Cleveland to become a member; and I now claim to be the youngest member of this society.

I have been connected with a firm in this city of which Christopher Columbus Carlton was the head for something over thirty years, and I remember how I often heard Mr. Carlton speak with the greatest kind feeling of this society. Little did I then think that I would ever be old enough to become a member, but today, I am, and I trust and hope, as Mr. McLachlan has said, that I will be able to meet with you for the next fifty years. (Applause).

Mr. N. S. Cozad: Mr. President, I would like to make an inquiry. What has been done about a monument for old father Addison. I understand he was one of the fathers of this association, and, as I have not seen that anything was being done about it, I thought to make this inquiry.

The President: There has been raised perhaps seventy-five to a hundred dollars towards it, but there have been before the people so many other different projects where money was wanted we found it difficult to make collections, and therefore, there has been nothing more done in regard to it. We are in hopes to start the matter up again and have the monument erected.

Mr. Cozad: I would like to contribute fifty dollars to it. (Applause).

The President: That's good. Who will follow Mr. Cozad's liberal offer?

Mr. Cozad: I think it is right and just to honor such a man as was father Addison. He did a great deal for humanity while he was a poor man, very poor, but what he has done at different times and different ways, made him a great blessing to the human family.

I am not on the program and don't know as I ought to take up any of your time, but I just want to say to you that I am about as old as any man here.

There are very few people here today that have seen more of life than I have—have lived more years than I have. I celebrated my birthday three weeks ago last Saturday, in Chautauqua. I was congratulated from all over the country, by mail, and by large numbers of friends, where we were stopping, and I felt proud to have such honors and congratulations come to me from men from so many different parts of this country. But, I tell you, my friends, I find I am in the evening of my days, and that I shall not be with you long. I know you are making history and it will be history for the world. Fast falls the even-tide, and soft and low. These are the last days; and it seems to me as though my day is nearing the close.

I am glad to be with you, pay my dues and help along in every way that I can. I thank you all. (Applause.)

The President: We would like to hear from Mr. Mellen.

Mr. L. F. Mellen: I would like to be excused today. Let us hear from more new members.

The President: Yes, and let us hear from some of the ladies.

Mr. Cogswell: I will read you a poem. It was written by Col. R. M. Moore, and it is commemorative of the fiftieth

anniversary of his wedding. (Poem read but not furnished the Secretary).

The President: Is there anyone else you want to hear from? Perhaps we are prolonging the meeting longer than we should.

Member: I move that we adjourn until September 10, 1908.

The President: Before we adjourn, I want to hear read a poem written by the first president of this society, Mr. Rice. It was read by him before the society and published in the Annual of that date 27 years ago. When that is read the band will play and we will all join in a closing song, and be dismissed with the benediction.

Benediction by Chaplain Jones: Now, may the God of all grace, peace, mercy and love, be with you and abide with you for evermore. Amen.

Sketches of Deceased Members

MR. WOODWARD AWL.

Mr. Woodward Awl, son of Dr. William M. Awl, of Columbus, O., was born Feb. 16, 1840, and died in Cleveland, February 19, 1907. Dr. Awl, the father, was a grandson of Hon. Samuel Maclay, one of the early U. S. Senators from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Woodward Awl came to Cleveland in 1856 and for many years was a partner in the shoe business with what is now the Cady-Ivison Shoe Co. For a number of years before his death he was engaged in the insurance business. He was long recognized as one of Cleveland's most enterprising citizens. The writer knew Mr. Awl many years and takes pleasure in bearing testimony to his great honesty of purpose. His wife, who was a Miss Sarah Potter, died October 8th, the same year. A daughter, by a former wife, Mrs. Florence Awl Reynolds, and two sisters, the Misses Mary and Jane Awl, of Columbus, survive him.

MRS. MARIAH H. BARNETT.

Mrs. Barnett, wife of Gen. James Barnett, was born in Germany, December 10, 1821, and died May 11, 1907. She was the daughter of Dr. Samuel Underhill, of Granville, Ill., who came to this country when his daughter was quite young. Mr. Barnett and she were married July 12, 1845, and came directly from her parents' home in Granville to Cleveland, where she lived the rest of her life.

She was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church for over forty years and a member of the Board of Lakeside Hospital from an early period of its existence. She was also a

member of the Young Woman's Christian Association in which she took great interest. In these several organizations as well as in all her duties, as wife, mother and neighbor, she was faithful, kind and loving;truly a womanly woman in all the walks of life.

She leaves a husband and three daughters, Mrs. Thomas Goodwille, Mrs. C. J. Sheffield and Mrs. Alexander E. Brown.

MR. HENRY E. BOHM.

Mr. Bohm was born in Saxony, Germany, December 28, 1838, and died in Cleveland, April 12, 1907. He came to this country with his father, Bernhard Bohm, in 1851. The family settled on a farm adjacent to what has been known as the "Five Mile Lock." When the Civil War broke out, in 1861, young Bohm, after being restrained from enlisting for some time, because of his need on the farm, finally broke away from parental restraint, shouldered his gun and went to the front. Returning in 1865, at the close of the war, he married Miss Emilie Stuhr, of Royalton, and shortly after took up his residence in Cleveland, where he engaged in the lumber business under the firm name of Bohm & Stuhr. A disastrous fire in 1896 destroyed the plant, when Mr. Bohm withdrew from the firm. He continued, however, in the same line of business until his death. Mr. Bohm was a good business man, taking a broad view of important questions. Sound judgment, energy and industry brought their reward, giving him a competency.

Mr. Bohm was connected with several social and business organizations and was popular in all of them.

Mr. Bohm is survived by a widow and five children. The children are: Max E. Bohm, of London, England; Henry E. Bohm, Miss Martha D. Bohm, Oscar H. Bohm and Gustav B. Bohm.

HON. JOSEPH H. BRECK.

Mr. Breck was the son of Rev. Joseph H. Breck, graduate of Yale College, who came to the Reserve in 1828. The son was born June 23, 1831, and died June 27, 1907.

He married Miss Harriet Brooks, of Elyria, who had been a teacher in Mayflower school and Shaw Academy. She survives her husband with the four children, George D. Breck, of Pittsburg, Dr. Theodore B. Breck, of this city, Mrs. Louise M. Begg and William M. Breck, of Detroit.

When a young man he was employed a few years by the E. I. Baldwin Co., but the farm in Newburg soon drew him to the home, where he resided for sixty-four years.

In 1893 Mr. Breck was elected to the Ohio Legislature, to which he was re-elected twice, serving in the seventy-first, seventy-second and seventy-third assemblies. He was an ardent Republican in politics and deservedly popular, being known as "Uncle Joe" Breck.

MRS. HELEN M. BYERLY.

Mrs. Byerly was the daughter of Mr. J. A. Harris, long editor and chief owner of the old Cleveland Herald, and who was Mayor of Cleveland in 1847. She was born in Cleveland in 1842, and graduated from the first public high school. She became the wife of F. X. Byerly after which she gave her whole time to her family and in charity work. She was Secretary of the Circle of Mercy twelve years. She died June 28 1907, being survived by her husband and the following children: Mrs. G. B. Mackey, Mrs. C. M. Mix, Mrs. W. C. Taylor, Mrs. L E Connelly, Miss Esther C. Byerly, F. A. Byerly and J. H. and F. A. Byerly, of Los Angeles.

MRS. JOHN CRITCHLEY.

Mrs. Critchley was born at Clayton Hall, near Manchester, England, December 20, 1828, and came to this country in a sailing vessel in 1842. In 1849, while living in Providence, R. I., she married John Critchley. With her husband, in 1851, she came to Cleveland. He died May 5, 1902, aged 78 years.

Mrs. Critchley died December 18, 1906. Both were regular attendants at the annual meetings of the Early Settlers and we regret no more facts have been furnished us in regard to their lives—even the maiden name of Mrs. Critchfield has

not been given. Her Christian name was Nancy. She is survived by two daughters, Miss Bertha M. and Mrs. John Buchanan Clark, both of this city.

MAJ. CYRUS HENRY DE FOREST.

Maj. De Forest was born in Cleveland, O., May 30, 1835, and died in this city April 7, 1907. He was a direct descendant of Jesse De Forest, who took part in the founding of New York. Gideon De Forest, grandfather of Cyrus, with his brother, served in the Revolutionary War. Cyrus, when a boy, entered the service of a telegraph company as a messenger, afterwards becoming an expert operator. In 1856, he located at Omaha, Nebraska, where he became a land surveyor. Afterwards for a time he was engaged in mining. When the Civil War came on Gov. Gilpin, of Colorado, commissioned him as second lieutenant in Company A, Second Colorado Cavalry. Afterwards he assisted in the forming of a military company of which, January 5, 1862, he became first lieutenant and August 24, 1864, its captain. March 13, 1865, he was brevetted major. Afterwards he became Aide de Camp to General Canby in command of the Department of New Mexico. He was also upon the staffs of Generals Carleton, Sykes and Getty. He was in several minor battles. He continued in the military service until September 30, 1867. In 1870 he returned to Cleveland and soon became a deputy Clerk in the Superior Court. Afterwards he held the same position in the Court of Common Pleas, serving under Clerks Cogswell, Hinman and Kitchen. In 1884 he entered the employ of the Society for Savings Bank as an accountant and held the position twenty-three years, continuing his work until the day before his death. His gentleness of demeanor and unblemished life gave him the esteem and fondest regards of all who knew him. Mr. De Forest never married. A sister and perhaps a brother survive him.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH DUNN.

Captain Dunn was born in England, March 23, 1821, and died at his home in Cleveland, April 18, 1907. He came to

this city in 1834, and for many years sailed on the lakes. He served as a volunteer in the old Cleveland Fire Department and also as a member of the Cleveland Light Artillery under Captain D. L. Wood. He served in the Civil War and was a member of Memorial Post of the Grand Army. He was a mason and a contractor and built nearly all the vaults in Woodland Cemetery during the past thirty years. It may be said of Captain Dunn that he was a hard working, honest, upright citizen, full of public spirit and a great lover of his adopted country. Two sons, T. J. Dunn and A. J. Dunn, four grandchildren and three great grand-children survive him.

MR. S. W. HILL.

Mr. Hill was born at Weston, Ontario, Canada, June 8, 1824, and died at Pasadena, Cal., Dec. 13, 1906. He married Annie Maria Perry at Toronto, June 25, 1846, and in 1851 took up his residence in Cleveland. Here he was a carpenter and contractor, and had the respect of all who knew him. He lived on Dodge Street until 1888, when he moved to Pasadena, Cal. Here in 1896, he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding. The wife died in 1899. Mr. Hill was a good deal of a traveler. He was a member for many years of the Wesleyan Methodist Church which was originally on Euclid Avenue, but later moved to the corner of Ohio and Brownell Streets, where in time it became headquarters of the Salvation Army. Mr. Hill had no children, except an adopted one, Mr. W. H. Hill, of Santa Anna, Cal., who takes great pleasure in extolling the many good traits of his foster father.

MR. SETH W. JOHNSON.

Mr. Johnson came to Cleveland at a very early date, arriving here November 4, 1834, when he was twenty-three years old, having been born as he was at Middle Haddam, Connecticut, May 3, 1811. At his death, February 13, 1907, he was ninety-five years, nine months and ten days old and but for an accident, a few years before his death, probably would have filled out at least a full century, as his general health prior to this accident had been remarkably good.

Mr. Johnson spent his boyhood days on a farm; then served an apprenticeship of seven years at shipbuilding. His first work at his trade in Ohio was at Perrysburg, where he helped complete the Commodore Perry, one of the first steamers built on the great lakes. Soon after he became a partner with Daniel Sanford in the building of vessels. In 1844 he formed a partnership, in shipbuilding, with Erastus Tisdale, which lasted nineteen years. After this he engaged in the land and lumber trade and continued at this until a few years before his death.

July 15, 1840, he married Miss Augusta S. Norton of Middle Haddam, his old home in Connecticut, which he had left six years previous. The wife, eighty-four years old at the time of his death, well preserved, bodily and intellectually, and a son, Mr. Malcolm S. Johnson, survive him.

The writer knew Mr. Johnson more than half a century and is glad to bear testimony to his good citizenship, public spirit, genial ways and a general manhood worthy of emulation.

MR. WILLIAM J. McKINNIE.

Mr. McKinnie was born in Austintown, Mahoning Co., O., July 8, 1831, and lived with his parents on a farm until fourteen years of age, when he became a clerk in a store at Youngstown; at the age of sixteen he commenced learning the tinner's trade. Afterwards he went boating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, serving as clerk on a steamboat.

June 7, 1854, he married Elizabeth G. Hanry and about this time became chief clerk for a large iron furnace company in Youngstown. In April 1855 he moved to Cleveland, continuing to serve as clerk for the same company, whose business extended to Cleveland. Returning to Youngstown he remained there until 1862 when he became permanently settled in Cleveland. In 1867 he entered into partnership with C. H. and W. C. Andrews and W. J. Hitchcock in the coal business, with whom he was associated until 1894, when the firm dissolved.

Mr. McKinnie was director of charities under Mayor

Blee and collector of customs under President Cleveland. He was a charter member of the Cleveland Humane Society, a director of the Northern Ohio Fair Association and also a director in several companies with which he had business connections. He was a member of the Union and also of the Roadside Club. In all respects Mr. McKinnie was a wide awake, public spirited citizen; a man of good judgment, a genial companion, and died April 28, 1907, leaving a host of warm friends.

MR. WILLIAM H. NEWTON.

Mr. Newton was born in Colchester, Conn., November 18, 1810, and died in Cleveland December 18, 1906. At the time of his death he was the oldest member of the Early Settlers' Society, having reached the age of 96. When he was a boy the family moved to Jefferson County, New York, where Mr. Newton lived for about ten years. From New York Mr. Newton went to Brattleboro, Vt., where, after living a short time, he resolved to seek his fortune in what was then almost a wilderness—Ohio. In 1837 he arrived in Cleveland, where he lived ever since, on the west side of the river. He began work as a clerk in a warehouse and a little later entered the mercantile field. After some years as a merchant he disposed of his interest in that line and engaged in the lumber business, from which he amassed a competence. Some years later he re-entered the business field, this time undertaking the manufacture of matches. The factory of which Mr. Newton was the head had the distinction of making the first parlor matches manufactured in the United States. He was the senior deacon of the First Congregational Church.

Mr. Newton was twice married, his first wife dying in the early sixties, and the second in 1892. His only child, a daughter, Mrs. C. F. Dutton, wife of Dr. Dutton, died a few years ago. His grandson, Professor C. F. Dutton, Jr., is a teacher in the West High school.

MR. B. L. PENNINGTON.

Mr. Pennington was born March 23, 1837, in Lancaster

County, Pa., and died in Cleveland at his residence on Euclid Avenue, January 15, 1907. He came to the city in 1860.

In the Civil War he served in the 150th Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. Coming home from the war he married Miss Meletiah Gusbridge, who died June 4, 1902. He was a member of the firm of Palmer & Pennington, and was afterward in business with the late Captain Thomas Wilson. Up to a few years ago he was connected with the firm of Lockwood, Taylor & Co. In his business career he had been a director and trustee of a number of business and benevolent institutions.

Mr. Pennington is survived by two children, Charles H. Pennington and Lydia Pennington, of this city. Mr. Pennington was greatly respected by all who knew him.

MR. PHINEAS M. SPENCER.

Mr. Spencer of 6513 Euclid Avenue, president of the Cleveland National Bank, died while sleeping in his chair July 22, 1907. He was born in Whitehall, N. Y., in 1844. He served in the Civil War and at the battle of Antietam received such injury as to render him unfit for further service. In 1864, his brother, Mr. A. K. Spencer, who at that time was cashier of the First National Bank, brought him to Cleveland and gave him a position in the bank.

In 1883 he organized the Cleveland National Bank and served as cashier ten years. He was elected vice president and in 1903 became president of the institution.

He was one of the oldest bank officials in the city, serving for over forty years in one capacity or another. He served in the city council and was appointed director of public works.

He was active in Masonic circles and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Union, Euclid and Colonial Clubs. He leaves no family. His daughter died eight years ago, and his wife two years later. Since then he has traveled extensively, one of his trips being around the world.

REV. T. P. THORPE.

Says the Catholic Universe: "The city and diocese of

Cleveland have suffered a great loss in the death of the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Thomas P. Thorpe, pastor of Immaculate Conception Church, which occurred at the stroke of the noon angelus on Sunday, March 17, 1907. By his public spirit, his scholarship, his tact, his ready eloquence and facile pen he did much to make the Church respected in the community at a time when its position was less sure than it is today. There were few public movements in which he took no part and few good causes to which he did not lend the weight of his influence. He spent nearly all of his long priestly life in Cleveland and as pastor of the Cathedral and of Immaculate Conception parishes did valiant service for the Church. His counsel was valued by statesmen and prelates, and was no less freely given to the humblest who sought it. He was a distinguished citizen, an able and zealous pastor, and to those who knew him best, a man of large heart and generous impulses, responsive to every appeal upon his kindness or charity, and an unfailing friend."

Mr. Thorpe was born at Wicklow, near Dublin, Ireland, in February, 1838, and ordained by Bishop Rappe of Cleveland June 30, 1861. While it is true Mr. Thorpe was strong in his church belief and work it is equally true his kindness of heart and generous views made him loved and respected by all who knew him regardless of religious faith.

MR. ELIJAH VAN CAMP.

Mr. Van Camp was born at Elmira, N. Y., June 16, 1831, and came to Cleveland in 1854. That year, March 3, he married Margaret Reville of Corning, N. Y. On coming to Cleveland he served as an engineer for twenty years.

About 1881, with Wm. R. Roeder he formed the Cleveland Varnish Company, of which he was vice president twenty-six years. He was an influential member of the Chamber of Commerce and ready at all times to discharge the full duties of good citizenship. Mr. Van Camp died July 2, 1907.

A widow and four children survive him. The children are George W. Van Camp, superintendent of the Cleveland

Varnish Company; Mrs. A. J. Weidenkopf, Mrs. L. E. Green, all of Cleveland, and Frederick Van Camp, of New York city.

MR. JAMES WADE.

Mr. Wade was born in, or near, New Albany, N. Y., January 28, 1824, and came to Cleveland in 1843. He was admitted to the practice of law at Troy, N. Y., at an early age. Coming to Cleveland he formed a law partnership with H. V. Willson, who became a judge of the Northern District of Ohio in 1855. Hon. Edward Wade, congressman, was also for a time a member of the firm. Later he had as a partner Hon. H. B. Payne, who became a U. S. Senator. After this partnership he practiced law alone. His particular part was preparing cases, giving little attention to pleading. In all his intercourse with men he was quiet and unassuming. Mr. Wade, it has been said, never made an enemy. He died January 27, 1907, lacking one day of being eighty-three years of age.

Mr. Wade is survived by a daughter, Miss Harriet Wade, with whom he made his home, and two sons, B. F. and Mulford Wade.

MR. FRANCIS WIDLAR.

Mr. Widlar was born in Cleveland in 1849 and died June 3, 1907. When thirteen years old he became office boy for the spice firm of H. A. Stephens & Sons. In 1881 he became a partner in the firm and in 1897 was the head of the concern. By constant attention to his trade and unusual business perception, he built up one of the largest wholesale spice concerns in the United States. He leaves no family. His wife died in 1905, and his only child, Miss Pauline, was drowned in 1898 at his summer home near Frizells-on-the-Lake.

CONSTITUTION.

Article I

This Association shall be known as "The Early Settlers' Association of Cuyahoga County," and its members shall consist of such persons as have resided in the Western Reserve at least forty years, and are citizens of Cuyahoga county, and who shall subscribe to this Constitution and pay a membership fee of one dollar, but shall not be subject to further liability, except that after one year from the payment of such membership fee, a contribution of one dollar will be expected from each member who is able to contribute the same, to be paid to the Treasurer at every annual reunion of the Association, and applied in defraying necessary expenses.

Article II

The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of not less than five persons, all of which officers shall be members of the Association and hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are duly appointed and they accept their appointments.

Article III.

The object of this Association shall be to meet in convention on the tenth of September, or the following day, if the tenth fall on Sunday, each and every year, for the purpose of commemorating the day with appropriate public exercises, and bringing the members into more intimate social relations, and collecting all such facts, incidents, relics and personal reminiscences respecting the early history and settlement of

the county and other parts of the Western Reserve as may be regarded of permanent value, and transferring the same to the Western Reserve Historical Society for preservation; and also for the further purpose of electing officers and transacting such other business of the Association as may be required.

Article IV

It shall be the duty of the President to preside at public meetings of the Association, and meetings of the Executive Committee. In his absence the like duty shall devolve upon one of the Vice Presidents. The Secretary shall record in a book provided for the purpose the proceedings of the Association, the names of the members in alphabetical order, with the ages and time of residence at the date of becoming members, and conduct the necessary correspondence of the Association. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Association, and pay out the same only on the joint order of the Chairman of the Executive Committee and Secretary of the Association. No debt shall be incurred against the Association by any officer or member beyond its ready means of payment.

Article V

The Executive Committee shall have the general supervision and direction of the affairs of the Association, designate the hour and place of holding its annual meetings, and publish due notice thereof, with a program of exercises. The Committee shall have power to fill vacancies that may occur in its own body or in any other office of the Association, until the Association at a regular meeting shall fill the same, and shall appoint such number of subordinate committees as they may deem expedient. It shall also be its duty to report to the Association, at its regular annual meetings, the condition of its affairs, its success and prospects, with such other matter as may be deemed important. They shall also see that the annual proceedings of the Association, including such other valuable information as may have been received, are properly prepared and published in pamphlet form, and distributed to

the members of the Association as soon as practicable after each annual meeting.

The President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Executive Committee, ex-officio.

Article VI

At an annual or special meeting of the Association the presence of twenty members shall constitute a quorum. No special meeting shall be held, except for business purposes, and on call of the President or Executive Committee.

All nominations for honorary membership shall be referred for consideration to the Executive Committee, and only upon its approval shall any person be deemed elected.

This constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Association, by a three-fourths vote of all the members present, and shall take effect as amended from the date of its adoption.

Members of the Association now Living

Name	Where Born	When Born	Came to Reserve
Ackley, John M.	Ohio	1835	1835
Adams, Addie L.	Ohio	1852	1852
Adams, Asa C.	Ohio	1847	1847
Adams, George H.	England	1821	1840
Adams, Mrs. Isabel	Ohio	1818	1849
Adams, John F.	Ohio	1842	1842
Adams, Joseph J.	New York	1835	1840
Akers, William J.	England	1845	1847
Akers, John M.	Ohio	1850	1850
Akins, Mrs. Mercy M.	New York	1816	1832
Aldrich, E. F.	Ohio	1845	1845
Amor, Joseph N.	England	1845	1846
Andrews, Mrs. Jennie V.	Wisconsin	1844	1846
Andrews, John	England	1825	1849
Apthorp, Henry	Ohio	1841	1841
Austin, Mrs. Ann D.	England	1821	1846
Avery, Rev. Frederick Burt	Ohio	1854	1854
Avery, Jane M.	Ohio	1839	1839
Avery, William G.	Ohio	1840	1840
Axtell, Mrs. L. C.	Maine	1835	1865
Babcock, Charles	Ohio	1850	1853
Babcock, Mrs. Perry H.	Ohio	1841	1841
Babcock, William A.	Ohio	1851	1851
Backus, Mrs. Franklin T.	Ohio	1822	1822
Bacon, E. C.	Vermont	1828	1856
Bailey, Dr. Robert	Ohio	1849	1849
Baker, Mrs. Sarah G.	Ohio	1839	1839
Barrance, Mary Ann	England	1827	1853
Barrett, Mary H. Quayle	Ohio	1858	1858

Name	Where Born	When Born	Came to Reserve
Barrow, John	Ohio	1836	1836
Bartlett, Mrs. Sarah A.	Connecticut	1813	1834
Batchelder, John P.	Ohio	1837	1840
Beardsley, Lester C.	New York	1833	1839
Beck, George D.	England	1831	1840
Becker, Mrs. Ida M.	Ohio	1858	1858
Beckwith, Dr. David H.	Ohio	1825	1825
Beckwith, Sheldon O.	Ohio	1838	1838
Beckwith, Mrs. Sheldon O.	Ohio	1838	1838
Bennet, Wm. J.	Ohio	1859	1859
Benjamin, John A.	Massachusetts	1830	1836
Bentley, C. S.	Ohio	1846	1846
Benton, Horace	Ohio	1827	1827
Benton, Mrs. Lucius A.	Ohio	1827	1827
Berlen, Alice	Ohio	1858	....
Bloch, J. C.	Hungary	1856	1865
Black, Louis	Germany	1842	1854
Blackwell, Jared S.	Ohio	1838	1838
Blahd, Louis S.	Ohio	1860	1860
Blake, Samuel C.	Ohio	1855	1855
Boggis, Robert H.	New York	1835	1852
Bolton, Charles Chester	Ohio	1855	1855
Bolton, Mrs. Thomas	New York	1822	1833
Bosworth, Mrs. L.	New York	1828	1847
Bosworth, Newton C.	Ohio	1850	1850
Bothwell, John D.	Scotland	1831	1852
Boulton, Marion	England	1817	1852
Bower, Alfred B.	Ohio	1861	1861
Bower, Buckland P.	Connecticut	1838	1855
Bower, Mrs. Euphemia A.	Ohio	1840	1840
Bowler, Noadiah P.	New York	1820	1833
Bowler, Walter N.	Ohio	1849	1849
Bowler, Mary A.	Ohio	.....	....
Bowler, Wm. L.	Ohio	1847	1847
Bowley, Henry	England	1830	1848
Bowman, I. T.	Pennsylvania	1835	1859

Name	Where Born	When Born	Came to Reserve
Brack, Mrs. Elizabeth	Scotland	1823	1835
Bradley, M. A.	Ohio	1859	1859
Brainard, George W.	New Hampshire	1827	1834
Brainard, Mrs. George W.	Ohio	1831	1831
Brainerd, Jesse K.	Ohio	1822	1822
Bresnan, Mary E.	Ireland	1846	1850
Briggs, F. C.	Rhode Island	1824	1854
Briggs, Pierson D.	New York	1832	1856
Brooks, Caroline	Ohio	1821	1821
Brooks, Henry M.	Ohio	1844	1844
Brooks, Mrs. Lydia R.	Ohio	1827	1827
Brooks, Oliver K.	Ohio	1845	1845
Brooks, Mrs. Samuel C.	Connecticut	1826	1847
Brooks, Stephen E.	Ohio	1850	1850
Brooks, Thomas H.	Indiana	1846	1847
Brown, Frank	England	1845	1851
Brown, Mrs. Julia F.	Ohio	1833	1833
Brown, Mrs. Mary C.	New York	1842	1852
Buchman, Louis	Germany	1844	1857
Buckley, Hugh, Jr.	Ohio	1845	1845
Buell, Mrs. Anna M.	Ohio	1837	1837
Buell, Albert C.	Ohio	1851	1851
Buhrer, Stephen	Ohio	1825	1844
Burger, Wm. H.	Ohio	1856	1856
Burgess, J. M.	New York	1822	1833
Burgess, J. C.	New York	1832	1840
Burgess, Mrs. Lucy C.	Canada	1836	1859
Burgess, Mrs. L. F.	Ohio	1827	1827
Burke, James C.	Ireland	1835	1849
Burke, Rachel C.	New York	1820	1823
Burton, Dr. E. D.	Ohio	1825	1825
Burton, John A.	Ohio	1843	1843
Burwell, C. A.	Ohio	1838	1846
Cady, George W.	Massachusetts	1840	1858
Cahoon, Thomas H.	Maryland	1832	1842
Caine, William H.	Ohio	1837	1837

Name	Where Born	When Born	Came to Reserve
Canfield, Ira E.	Ohio	1821	1821
Cannon, James C.	Ohio	1841	1841
Cannon, Mrs. Sarephina	Ohio	1831	1831
Capener, Dr. William H.	England	1831	1838
Carlisle, Robert H.	Ohio	1848	1848
Carman, Mrs. J. B.	Ohio	1837	1837
Carran, Charles H.	Ohio	1860	1860
Case, George L.	Ohio	1847	1849
Case, Hiram M.	England	1842	1864
Chandler, Isaac P.	England	1842	1864
Chandler, Mrs. Ann	Ohio	1839	1845
Chandler, George H.	England	1835	1857
Chandler, Frank M.	Ohio	1851	1851
Chapman, Mrs. C. E.	Ohio	1840	1840
Chapman, Judge H. B.	Ohio	1864	1864
Chapman, Henry M.	Ohio	1830	1830
Chase, Charles W.	Ohio	1846	1846
Chase, Mrs. Charles W.	Ohio	1850	1850
Christian, George B.	Isle of Man	1846	1850
Claflin, Jeremiah G.	Massachusetts	1831	1855
Claflin, Mary Frances	Ohio	1845	1849
Clark, Charles H.	Massachusetts	1823	1835
Coates, William R.	Ohio	1851	1851
Cobb, Lester A.	Ohio	1850	1850
Coe, Andrew J.	Connecticut	1823	1823
Coe, Antoinette B.	Ohio	1835	1835
Coe, Capt. Lord M.	New York	1828	1833
Cogswell, Benjamin S.	Ohio	1831	1831
Cogswell, Mrs. Helen M.	Ohio	1832	1832
Colahan, Charles	Ohio	1836	1836
Cole, David E.	Ohio	1844	1844
Cole, Jerry	New York	1826	1836
Coldwell, Wm. E.	Ohio	1862	1862
Collister, John J.	Isle of Man	1818	1842
Colwell, Joseph	New York	1844	1854
Cooley, Mrs. Lettie	Ohio	1837	1837

Name	Where Born	When Born	Came to Reserve
Coon, John	New York	1822	1837
Corlett, John	Isle of Man	1815	1836
Cornwall, Geo. O.	Ohio	1857	1857
Corvell, Frank R.	New York	1858	1859
Covert, Hon. John C.	New York	1837	1849
Cowle, John B.	England	1826	1840
Cowle, Richard	Ohio	1827	1827
Cowles, Mrs. Elizabeth C.	New York	1827	1849
Cowles, J. G. W.	Ohio	1836	1836
Cox, George B.	England	1824	1834
Cox, Miss Jane M.	England	1829	1834
Cox, William O.	England	1853	1855
Cozad, Justin L.	Ohio	1833	1833
Cozad, Newell S.	Ohio	1830	1830
Cozzens, Mary H.	Ohio	1842	1842
Crable, John	Germany	1828	1833
Crowell, Mrs. Anne E.	Massachusetts	1828	1852
Curtiss, Mary E.	Ohio	1821	1840
Curtiss, Miss Lucia M. S.	Ohio	1853	1853
Dall, Andrew	Scotland	1850	1852
Darby, John E.	Massachusetts	1835	1858
Davidson, H. E.	Ohio	1855	1867
Davies, H. J.	Canada	1859	1863
Dean, Flavius J.	Ohio	1836	1836
Dean, Mrs. Henrietta	Ohio	1841	1841
Dean, Horace	Ohio	1821	1821
Dean, Mrs. Amantha C.	Ohio	1838	1838
Dellenbaugh, Judge F. E.	Ohio	1856	1856
Denison, Edwin	Ohio	1836	1836
Dewstoe, Charles C.	New York	1841	1866
Deweese, Mrs. Mary A.	Ohio	1836	1836
Dille, Wallace W.	Ohio	1838	1838
Doan, Mrs. George	New York	1837	1846
Doan, Seth H.	Ohio	1860	1860
Dodge, L. Dudley	Ohio	1864	1864
Dodge, Mortimer H.	Ohio	1848	1848

Name	Where Born	When Born	Came to Reserve
Dodge, Samuel D.	Ohio	1855	1855
Dodge, Wilson S.	Ohio	1839	1839
Donnely, W. E.	Ohio	1855	1857
Dunn, Mrs. E. Ann	New York	1828	1834
Dunn, James	Ohio	1854	1854
Dutton, Dr. Charles F.	New York	1831	1834
Duty, A. E.	Ohio	1853	1853
Eberhard, A. B.	Ohio	1867	1867
Edgerton, Sardis, Jr.	Ohio	1839	1839
Everett, Henry A.	Ohio	1856	1856
Falk, Marilla Marks	Ohio	1828	1828
Fenn, S. P.	Ohio	1844	1844
Ferrell, C. E.	Ohio	1840	1840
Fish, Abel	Ohio	1832	1832
Fish, Mrs. Abel	Ohio	1836	1836
Fisher, Miss Adah	Ohio	1847	1847
Fisher, Waldo A.	Massachusetts	1822	1853
Fishell, Mary E.	Ohio	1860	1860
Fleshkin, I.	Ohio	1851	1851
Flick, Charles H.	Ohio	1841	1841
Flick, Mrs. Adeline	Pennsylvania	1844	1865
Flick, J. J.	Ohio	1843	1843
Flood, Wm.	Ohio	1854	1854
Folley, Thomas	England	1850	1867
Ford, Mrs. Horatio C.	Ohio	1825	1825
Fowler, Arthur Eugene	Ohio	1834	1834
Fowler, Armanda M.	Ohio	1840	1840
Fowler, Edwin	.....	....	1835
Franklin, Emily Stair	Ohio	1839	1839
Frazee, Col. John N.	New York	.....	1851
Fuhrman, Charles	Germany	1845	1850
Fuller, Charles H.	Ohio	1849	1849
Gale, Mrs. Susan	New York	1815	1834
Gallagher, Farrell	Ireland	1844	1849
Gallagher, Hon. Milan	Ohio	1855	1855
Gallagher, Mrs. Inez	Ohio	1859	1859

Name	Where Born	When Born	Came to Reserve
Gardner, George W.	Massachusetts	1834	1837
Gawne, Wm. J.	Ohio	1853	1853
Gerould, Mrs. Julia Clapp	Ohio	1843	1843
Gibbons, John W.	Ohio	1844	1844
Gillbert, Mrs. Mary D.	Ohio	1830	1830
Gleim, Lorenz	Germany	1825	1849
Goodwillie, Mrs. Thomas	Ohio	1847	1847
Gordon, Mrs. Samuel E.	England	1851	1851
Gordon, Mary	England	1847	1847
Goulder, Harvey D.	Ohio	1853	1853
Goulder, Charles	Ohio	1847	1847
Gouvy, Mrs. Charles	Ohio	1840	1840
Groff, Henry R.	Pennsylvania	1827	1833
Guilford, Miss Linda T.	Massachusetts	1823	1848
Hadden, Alexander	W. Virginia	1850	1859
Hadlow, Henry	England	1829	1831
Hadlow, John	Ohio	1839	1839
Hale, Betsy Marsh	Vermont	1827	1833
Hall, Ziba S.	Ohio	1830	1830
Hall, Reuben	Ohio	1827	1827
Hall, Mrs. Matilda	Ohio	1829	1829
Hall, Mrs. Mariette	New York	1829	1835
Hall, Mrs. Mary E.	Ohio	1847	1847
Hamilton, Mrs. Edwin T.	Ohio	1839	1839
Handerson, Miss Harriet F.	Ohio	1834	1834
Handerson, Dr. Henry E.	Ohio	1837	1837
Harlow, Mrs. Abby J.	Connecticut	1823	1845
Harris, Albert J.	Ohio	1855	1855
Harris, Byron C.	Ohio	1832	1832
Harris, Brougham E.	Ohio	1838	1838
Harris, Frank R.	Ohio	1860	1860
Hathaway, Myra Fisher	Ohio	1836	1836
Hathaway, Warren W.	Ohio	1856	1856
Hays, Joseph	Germany	1838	1856
Hayes, William J.	Ohio	1837	1837
Hayes, Kaufman	Germany	1835	1852

Name	Where Born	When Born	Came to Reserve
Hecker, Peter	Ohio	1843	1843
Heller, Israel B.	Ohio	1842	1842
Henderson, Geo. D.	Vermont	1846	....
Herman, George P.	Ohio	1850	1850
Herrick, Mrs. Mary B.	Illinois	1841	1847
Herrick, Ex-Gov. Myron T.	Ohio	1855	1855
Hickox, Charles G.	Ohio	1846	1846
Hickox, Frank F.	Ohio	1844	1844
Hills, Mrs. Rebecca Whela	England	1835	1848
Hodge, Karl	Ohio	1865	1865
Hodge, Col. Orlando J.	New York	1828	1837
Holden, Liberty Emery	Maine	1833	1861
Holmes, J. H.	England	1843	1865
Honeywell, Mrs. Charlotte	England	1825	1844
Hord, A. C.	Ohio	1855	1872
Hord, Mrs. A. C.	Ohio	1855	1855
Horton, Dr. William P.	Vermont	1823	1844
Hotze, C. L.	Germany	.....	1867
House, Mrs. Harriet F.	Ohio	1826	1826
House, Martin	Vermont	1830	1835
Howe, William A.	Ohio	1839	1839
Howe, Mrs. Rachel	Ohio	1844	1844
Hower, Mrs. Clara Haines	Ohio	1851	1851
Hoyt, George	Ohio	1838	1838
Hunt, Mrs. Hiram B.	Ohio	1837	1837
Hurlbut, Mrs. Hinman B.	New York	1818	1836
Hurlbut, William Lyman	Ohio	1845	1845
Hutchins, Judge John C.	Ohio	1840	1840
Hutchinson, Mrs. John T.	Ohio	1839	1839
Hyde, Averill L.	Connecticut	1855	1862
Hyde, G. A.	Massachusetts	1826	1850
Hyman, H. H.	Virginia	1852	1852
Ingersoll, Alvin F.	Ohio	1859	1859
Ingham, Mrs. Mary B.	Ohio	1832	1846
Jackson, Alice	Ohio	1850	1850
James, William	Ohio	1847	1847

Name	Where Born	When Born	Came to Reserve
Johnson, Alexander, M.	Ohio	1823	1823
Johnson, George J.	Ohio	1844	1844
Johnson, Mrs. George J.	Ohio	1850	1850
Johnson, Homer H.	Ohio	1862	1862
Jones, Rev. John D.	Ohio	1845	1845
Jones, Mary J.	New York	1821	1835
Jordan, Miss Lucy	Ohio	1829	1829
Judkins, Martha J.	Ohio	1851	1851
Judkins, Mrs. Mary S.	New York	1816	1840
Kaneen, Mrs. Eliza Ellen	New York	1824	1840
Kappler, William A.	Ohio	1856	1856
Kelley, Mrs. Louisa C.	Massachusetts	1827	1851
Kelley, Mary E.	Ohio	1846	1846
Kelley, Thomas A.	Ohio	1849	1849
Kellogg, Horace S.	.....	....	....
Kellogg, Mrs. Louisa	.....	....	....
Kennedy, Charles E.	Ohio	1856	1856
Keppler, Fred W.	Ohio	1846	1846
Kerns, Theodore Isaac	Ohio	1857	1857
Kerruish, William S.	Ohio	1831	1831
Kerruish, Mrs. Margaret	Isle of Man	1837	1852
Kerstine, Anna M.	Germany	1836	1849
Kerstine, Henry C.	Germany	1824	1849
Keys, Daniel H.	New York	1833	1850
Kidney, George H.	New York	1827	1847
Kidney, Mrs. Virginia E.	Ohio	1839	1839
Kieffer, Michael	New York	1846	1848
King, Wm. A.	England	1843	1865
Kitchen, Mrs. Grace Kingsley	Ohio	1851	1851
Kline, Virgil P.	Ohio	1844	1844
Knight, T. S.	Ohio	1838	1838
Lambert, Anthony A.	Ohio	1856	1856
Lambert, Mrs. E. J.	Ohio	1845	1845
Lambert, Mrs. L. Kate	Germany	1844	1850
Lamson, A. W.	Ohio	1848	1848
Lander, Marcellus A.	Ohio	1842	1842

Name	Where Born	When Born	Came to Reserve
Lane, Charles D.	New York	1834	1837
Lauser, Fred C.	Germany	1839	1847
Lawrence, Mrs. Jane E.	Ohio	....	....
Lee, James W.	New York	1830	1838
Lee, Mrs. Rhoda Carlton	Ohio	1834	1834
Leigh, William	England	1832	1850
Letts, E. J.	New York	1833	1854
Lewis, Clarence H.	Ohio	1857	1861
Livingston, M.	Ohio	1851	1851
Locke, Mrs. Sarah M.	Ohio	1836	1836
Lockwood, C. B.	New York	1829	1832
Loehr, O. F.	Ohio	....	....
Lowe, Robert D.	England	1828	1852
Lowman, John H.	Ohio	1849	1849
McAuley, Mrs. Mary C.	New York	1842	1852
McCrosky, Mrs. S. L. B.	Ohio	1833	1833
McCrosky, James	Kentucky	1829	1865
McDole, Mrs. Esther M.	Ohio	1820	1820
McGillicuddy, T. D.	Kentucky	1835	1847
McIntosh, George T.	Ohio	1849	1849
McIntosh, Mrs. George T.	Ohio	1855	1855
McIntosh, Henry P.	Ohio	1846	1846
McKay, George A.	New York	1841	1847
McKay, George P.	Ohio	1838	1838
McKean, N. P.	New Hampshire	1844	1864
McKinnie, Henry J.	Ohio	1855	1855
McLauchlan, Wm.	Ohio	1850	1850
McMahan, John P.	Ohio	1836	1836
McMahon, Wm.	Ireland	1847	1852
McManns, Thomas J.	Ohio	1856	1856
Mackerell, Hilbert	England	1815	1849
Maher, William K.	Ohio	1851	1851
Mahler, Baruch	Ohio	1851	1851
Mahler, Mrs. Bertha	Ohio	1859	1859
Makepeace, Mrs. Anna	Ohio	1839	1839
Malone, Mrs. Cora B.	Ohio	1857	1857

Name	Where Born	When Born	Came to Reserve
Maloney, Edward	Ireland	1837	1848
Mandelbaum, Jacob	Germany	1834	1851
Manix, Cornelius J.	Idiana	1851	1852
Manning, Albert R.	England	1835	1847
Marks, Nehemiah	Ohio	1833	1833
Marshall, Mrs. Daniel	Vermont	1830	1841
Martin, Frank J.	Ohio	1865	1865
Mason, Mrs. J.	England	1834	1852
Mastick, H. A.	Ohio	1828	1831
Matthews, Maria Dean	Ohio	1838	1838
Mellen, Lucius F.	Massachusetts	1831	1852
Mengesser, T. T.	Ohio	....	1859
Merriam, E. B.	England	1833	1837
Mierke, Herman	Ohio	1860	1860
Miller, William L.	Ohio	1829	1829
Minor, Seth	Ohio	1832	1832
Molyneaux, Joseph B.	Michigan	1840	1854
Mooney, John B.	Ohio	1855	1855
Moore, Joseph	Ireland	1852	1865
Morgan, Clifford J.	Ohio	1849	1849
Morgan, George F.	New York	1853	1854
Morgan, Mrs. Hannah C.	Massachusetts	1820	1832
Morison, David	Ohio	1848	1848
Morley, Mrs. Helen R.	Ohio	1833	1833
Moses, Mrs. Mary A.	Ohio	1818	1818
Moses, Nelson	Ohio	1833	1833
Mulhern, Mrs. George G.	Ohio	1851	1851
Muerman, C. A.	Germany	1829	1851
Murfett, Edward	England	1833	1837
Murfey, Charles L.	Ohio	1850	1850
Murfey, Cornelius	Ireland	1830	1853
Murfey, L. A.	Ohio	1855	1855
Murray, John R.	New York	1842	1845
Mylechraine, William	Isle of Man	1849	1857
Nahuis, John	Holland	1839	1855
Neale, E. E.	Iowa	1865	1865

Name	Where Born	When Born	Came te Reservo
Nelson, Thomas	Massachusetts	1821	1845
Nicholas, Arthur T.	Wales	1860	1860
Norris, Gaal G.	Ohio	1822	1822
Nutt, Adelaide N.	Ohio	1841	1841
Nutt, Willard L.	New York	1831	1832
O'Brien, P. C.	Ohio	1855	1855
Odell, Allen A.	Indiana	1850	1853
Odell, Jay	New York	1819	1828
Olmsted, Oscar N.	Ohio	1836	1836
Olmsted, George H.	Ohio	1843	1843
Osborn, James M.	New York	1835	1858
Oswald, Mrs. Mary J.	Ohio	1847	1847
Oviatt, Schuyler R.	Ohio	1819	1819
Page, Edward S.	Ohio	1843	1848
Paine, Charles A.	Ohio	1865	1865
Paine, James H.	New York	1838	1852
Paine, Seth T.	Ohio	1848	1848
Palmer, Lucinda	.....	1822	1830
Palmer, Richard L.	Ohio	1853	1853
Patchin, Dr. E. L.	Ohio	1861	1861
Pierce, Robert S.	New York	1857	1863
Pears, Henry	Ohio	1842	1865
Peck, F. J.	Ohio	1866	1866
Pelton, Mrs. A. C. Doan	Ohio	1825	1825
Pelton, Edwin D.	Ohio	1849	1849
Perkins, Douglass	Ohio	1854	1854
Peters, Fred H.	Ohio	1865	1865
Pettengill, Mrs. Abby L.	Ohio	1843	1843
Petty, E. L. Judkins	Ohio	1849	1849
Phillips, B. F.	Ohio	1832	1833
Phillips, Mrs. B. F.	Ohio	1835	1835
Pierce, Mrs. Kitty Hawkins	Ohio	1858	1858
Poole, Dr. E. W.	England	1842	1852
Pope, Irving W.	New York	1834	1835
Pope, Mrs. Mary Frink	Ohio	1848	1848
Porter, C. H.	Ohio	1861	1861

Name	Where Born	When Born	Came to Reserve
Post, Charles A.	Ohio	1848	1848
Potter, J. A.	Rhode Island	1832	1832
Prall, Mrs. Sarah J.	Ohio	1849	1849
Prentice, Dr. Noyes B.	Ohio	1827	1827
Prentice, Mrs. Noyes B.	Kentucky	1830	1831
Prescott, William	England	1850	1854
Preyer, Hugo	Germany	1847	1857
Quay, Ellen J.	Ohio	1856	1856
Quay, Dr. George H.	Ohio	1856	1856
Quayle, George L.	Ohio	1842	1842
Quayle, Thomas C.	Isle of Man	1828	1856
Ragg, William H.	New Jersey	1840	1853
Randerson, George	England	1831	1851
Ranney, Henry C.	Ohio	1829	1829
Ranney, William S.	Ohio	1835	1835
Raymond, Henry N.	Connecticut	1835	1836
Raymond, Samuel A.	Ohio	1845	1845
Reeder, T. L.	Ohio	1846	1846
Remington, Stephen G.	New York	1828	1834
Remington, Mrs. Stephen G.	New York	1834	1853
Reynolds, Isaac	New York	1831	1832
Rice, Capt. Percy W.	Ohio	1829	1829
Ricksecker, W. K.	Maryland	1831	1839
Reiley, Francis	Ohio	1842	1842
Roberts, Amanda B.	New York	1819	1846
Robinson, Mrs. Martha J.	Ohio	1844	1844
Rockefeller, John D.	New York	1839	1852
Rockefeller, Mrs. John D.	New York	1839	1852
Rohrheimer, Maurice	Ohio	1860	1860
Roof, Joseph W.	Ohio	1841	1841
Root, Mrs. Ralph R.	New York	1838	1844
Rose, Benjamin	England	1828	1849
Rose, Edwin G.	New York	1837	1861
Rose, Mrs. Wm. G.	Ohio	1835	1865
Rose, Sarah P. S.	Ohio	1838	1838
Rossiter, Mrs. Anna O.	Connecticut	1847	1859

Name	Where Born	When Born	Came to Reserve
Rossiter, Silas	England	1851	1852
Roy, John N.	New York	1831	1858
Rudd, William C.	Ohio	1845	1845
Russell, Mrs. Cornelius L.	New York	1822	1835
Russell, George F.	Ohio	1846	1846
Russell, Mrs. Emma M.	Ohio	1858	1858
Ryder, Mrs. George A.	Ohio	1840	1845
Ryder, Mrs. James F.	Ohio	1837	1837
Sabin, Miss Julia Sophia	New York	1843	1846
Sanborn, Horace R.	Ohio	1854	1854
Sanders, Wm. H.	England	1835	1845
Sargeant, John W.	Vermont	1826	1834
Sargeant, Mrs. Julia A.	Michigan	1827	1828
Savage, Mrs. E. G.	New York	1833	1859
Saxton, Miss Mary	Ohio	1828	1828
Schlatterback, George A.	Germany	1829	1853
Schofield, Levi T.	Ohio	1842	1842
Scofield, Geo. F.	Ohio	1860	1860
Scofield, William C.	England	1821	1843
Seither, Frank	Ohio	1848	1848
Seller, William T.	England	1827	1849
Semon, Charles	Ohio	1847	1847
Severance, Solon L.	Ohio	1834	1834
Shanklin, Mrs. Stella E.	Ohio	1850	1850
Sheldon, Ed. C.	New York	1846	1852
Shepard, J. J.	Ohio	1861	1861
Shepard, Mrs. William	Vermont	1828	1835
Sherwin, Henry A.	Vermont	1842	1860
Sherwin, Mrs. Henry A.	Ohio	1843	1843
Sherwin, Nelson B.	Vermont	1832	1857
Shipherd, Mrs. Frances E.	New York	1836	1848
Shotter, Arthur H.	Ohio	1866	1866
Simpson, J. W.	New York	1836	1866
Simpson, Robert	Scotland	1844	1867
Smith, Carlos A.	Connecticut	1836	1837
Smith, Charles H.	Ohio	1846	1846

Name	Where Born	When Born	Came to Reserve
Smith, Mrs. Charles H.	Ohio	1848	1848
Smith, Dr. D. B.	Ohio	1840	1840
Smith, George S.	Connecticut	1856	1856
Smith, Leander W.	Ohio	1856	1856
Smith, Mrs. Lois B.	Ohio	1831	1835
Smith, Orman L.	Massachusetts	1824	1832
Smith, Pard B.	New York	1833	1852
Smith, Mrs. Pard B.	Ohio	1832	1832
Smith, Stiles Curtiss	Connecticut	1831	1857
Smith, Catherine Gleason	Ohio	1831	1831
Smithnight, Col. Louis	Germany	1834	1849
Spangler, George M.	Ohio	1842	1842
Spencer, Dr. G. W.	Ohio	1850	1850
Spring, E. V.	Ohio	1836	1836
Springer, Mary S.	Maine	1836	1857
Stair, Samuel G.	England	1831	1832
Stanley, J. J.	Ohio	1863	1863
Stearn, Abraham	Ohio	1847	1847
Stern, Jacob	Germany	....	1858
Stewart, Wm. Harrison	Vermont	1835	1843
Stillman, Mrs. Elizabeth R.	New York	1822	1826
Stone, Judge Carlos M.	Ohio	1846	1846
Stone, Harriett E.	Ohio	1847	1847
Stone, Norman O.	Ohio	1844	1844
Storer, Hannah D.	Ohio	1837	1837
Storer, William C.	Ohio	1831	1831
Storer, Mary E	Ohio	1847	1847
Stow, Mrs. Angeline W	Ohio	1858	1858
Striebinger, Martin	Germany	1839	1850
Strong, Charles H.	Ohio	1831	1831
Strong, Edgar E.	Connecticut	1841	1865
Strong, Lorenzo	Ohio	1842	1842
Sturtevant, Carlos M.	Ohio	1842	1842
Taplin, Charles Grandy	Ohio	1848	1848
Taplin, Mrs. Frances Smith	Ohio	1850	1850
Taylor, Mrs. Charles W.	Ohio	1841	1841

Name	Where Born	When Born	Came to Reserve
Taylor, Daniel R.	Ohio	1838	1838
Taylor, George H.	Ohio	1844	....
Taylor, Henry Adams	Ohio	1864	1864
Taylor, Margaret M.	Ohio	1838	1838
Taylor, Virgil C.	Ohio	1838	1838
Teachout, Abraham	New York	1817	1836
Teare, W. H.	Ohio	1850	1850
Thompson, Walter J.	Ohio	1853	1853
Thorman, S. M.	Ohio	1840	1840
Tilden, Mrs. Clara E.	Ohio	1860	1860
Tisdale, Caroline M.	New York	1825	1852
Tovey, George	England	1819	1855
Towson, Ephriam H.	Tennessee	1839	1857
Treat, Mrs. Julia	New York	1845	1846
Tuttle, Mrs. Mary E.	Ohio	1824	1824
Upson, J. E.	Ohio	1842	1842
Urban, Jacob P.	Germany	1839	1846
Van Camp, Mrs. Elijah	New York	1837	1856
Van Tassel, A. T.	New York	1833	1852
Varian, Miss Sarah	Pennsylvania	1825	1846
Wadsworth, Frank Arthur	Ohio	1850	1850
Wadsworth, Mrs. Agnes C.	Ohio	1850	1850
Wagar, Mrs. Israel D.	Ohio	1822	1843
Wain, L. H.	Ohio	1863	1863
Walkon, Edmund	England	1834	1850
Walton, John W.	Connecticut	1845	1848
Walton, William	England	1839	1853
Walworth, Ida	Ohio	1835	1835
Warner, F. S.	Ohio	1846	1846
Watson, George N.	Ohio	1853	1853
Watterson, Moses G.	Ohio	1835	1835
Weaver, Mrs. W. P.	Ohio	1859	1859
Webb, J. W. S.	England	1852	1854
Webb, Mrs. Nettie A.	Ohio	1852	1852
Webster, John H.	New Hampshire	1846	1850
Weidenkopf, Mrs. Cecelia	Germany	1832	1838

Name	Where Born	When Born	Came to Reserve
Wemple, Mrs. Andrew	Ohio	1827	1827
White, Charles M.	Ohio	1829	1829
Whitney, L. B.	Ohio	1830	1830
Wigham, Mrs. Thomas J.	New York	1846	1850
Wigman, John H.	Ohio	1845	1845
Wilbur, Loretta W.	Ohio	1826	1826
Wilcox, Alanson	Ohio	1832	1832
Willard, Mrs. Ruth Day	Ohio	1832	1832
Willard, Thomas C.	Ohio	1863	1863
Williams, A. J.	Ohio	....	1842
Williams, Charles T.	Ohio	1845	1845
Wilson, Ella Grant	New York	1856	1866
Wilson, Thomas H.	Ohio	1841	1841
Wilson, Mrs. Louise F.	Ohio	1841	1841
Winch, Louis Harvey	Ohio	1862	1862
Winch, Sarah	New York	1824	1842
Winslow, Alonzo P.	New York	1816	1836
Wolf, Joseph	Germany	1841	1865
Wood, Henry W. S.	England	1845	1848
Wood, Mrs. William	England	1830	1866
Wyman, Charles L.	Ohio	1854	1854
Zeitz, William	Germany	1852	1857

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Addison, Mrs. Hervey N.—Born in Warrensville, Ohio, 1827; residence now and since 1857, Leonidas, Michigan.

Barnett, Gen. James—Born at Cherry Valley, N. Y., June 20, 1821; came to Western Reserve in 1825; residence, Cleveland, Ohio.

Cooley, Rev. Lathrop—Born in New York, 1821; came to Cleveland, 1828; residence, Medina, O.

Carren, Robert—Born on the Isle of Man, 1812; came to Reserve, 1836; residence, Cleveland, Ohio.

Emerson, George Douglas—Born in Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1847; residence, Buffalo, N. Y.

Ford, Wallace J.—Born in Burton, Geauga County, Ohio, November 21, 1832; residence, Hiram, Ohio.

Garfield, Mrs. Lucretia R.—Wife of the late President Garfield; born on the Reserve in 1832; residence, Mentor, Ohio.

Gould, John—Home, Aurora, Portage County, Ohio.

Hawkins, Henry C.—Born at Aurora, Portage County, Ohio, August 24, 1822; came to Cleveland in 1853; residence, 449 Dunham Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Judd, Frederick W.—Born in Watertown, Litchfield County, Connecticut, July 14, 1826; came to Cleveland, 1847; home, now, Flint, Genesee County, Michigan.

Kennedy, James Harrison—Born in Trumbull County, Ohio, January 17, 1849; home, New York City.

Kent, Marvin—Born on Reserve, 1816; residence, Kent, Ohio.

Lawton, Mrs. Laura S.—Born in Cleveland, O., 1841; daughter of Gen. David L. Wood; residence, New York City.

Thatcher, Mrs. Peter—Born in Massachusetts, 1820; came to Reserve, 1850; residence, Cleveland, Ohio.

Wickham, Mrs. Gertrude Van Rensselaer—Born at Huron, O., March 18, 1844; came to Cleveland in 1846; residence, Cleveland, Ohio.

Cleveland Early Marriages

1800—1814

(Compiled by Mrs. O. J. Hodge.)

In 1796, Cleveland, in part, was in Washington County and part in Wayne County; in 1800, wholly in Trumbull County, which then embraced all of the Western Reserve; in 1806, in Geauga County; in 1807, in Cuyahoga County, though the County was not organized until 1810.

Thus it is that early marriage records of Cleveland people are in three different places—Warren, Chardon and Cleveland, seats of the respective Counties.

They are given below as copied from the original records:

Trumbull County Records.

1801 May 14—John Cran and Anne Spafford, by James Kingsbury, Judge of the Common Pleas Court.
1802 April 13—Richard H. Bliss and Sally Doan; Amos Spafford, J.P.
1803 Jan. 30—Daniel Kerker and Eve. Coanrood; Jas. Kingsbury, J.P.
1803 April 17—Elisha Norton and Margeret Clark; Amos Spofford, J. P.
1803 Aug. 21—Samuel Dodge and Nancy Doan; Amos Spofford, J. P.
1804 March 16—Stephen Gillet and Chloe Spofford; Timothy Doan, J. P.
1804 July 9—John Sheffield and Anna Miner; David Hudson, J. P.

Geauga County Records.

1806 Nov. 3—Epenetus Rogers and Rebecca Hunt; Nathaniel Doan, J. P.
1807 Jan. 7—Seth Doan and Lucy Clark.
1807 Jan. 13—Richard H. Blinn and Electa Hamilton.
1807 June 9—Daniel Brownson and Polly Doan.
1807 July 21—Caleb Baldwin and Phoebe Gaylord.
1807 Nov. 29—Patrick Thomas and Sally Edwards.
1807 Dec. 11—Augustus Gilbert and Irene Burk.
1808 Jan. 21—James Geer and Molly Parker.
1808 Jan. 21—Joseph Rider and Roxany Gaylord.
1808 Feb. 28—Dyer Sherman and Nabby Kingsbury.
1808 March 12—Joseph Wawkward and Electa Sprague.
1809 Jan. 1—Timothy Doane, Jr., and Polly Prichard.
1809 Jan. 1—Jonathan Rupel and Hannah Coleman.
1809 Feb. 5—John Carlton and Anna Cazard.
1809 Feb. 15—John Minor and Remitty Cochran.
1809 Feb. 24—John More and Esther Eddy.
1809 Feb. 28—Nehemiah Dille and Betsy McAlrath.

1809 March 1—Elias Frost and Phebe McIlrath.
1809 May 7—Allen Gaylord and Phihna Gunn.
1809 May 8—John Delgarn and Ruth Miller.
1809 May 28—Thomas Gray and Cannea Dille.
1809 June 18—Ambrose Hickox and Chloe Gilbert.
1809 Aug. 28—Erastus Miller and Laura Carter.
1809 Sept. 26—John Dillenham and Hannah Heacocks.
1810 Feb. 4—Luther Dilley and Hester Heacox.
1810 March 11—Christopher Gunn and Ruth Heacocks.

The above twenty-six marriages were all performed by Justices of the Peace, leaving the inference that there were no ministers in Cleveland in those years. Nathanial Doan officiated at a majority of the ceremonies.

Cuyahoga County Records.

1810 May 7—Theodore Miles and Fanny Holly, by Amos Spafford, J. P.
1810 July 15—Charles White and Abigail Bishop; James Kingsbury, J. P.
1810 Nov. 28—John Allen and Sally Austin, "both of Euclid."
1810 Dec. 2—Chancey Warner and Lovina Burke; Nathaniel Doane, J. P.
1810 Dec. 31—Samuel McIlrath and Betsey Carlton, "both of Euclid," by Thomas Barr, "Minister of the Gospel."
1811 Feb. 27—Roswell Scovill and Sarah Heacok; Nathaniel Doane, J. P.
1811 March 9—Levi Johnson and Margeret Minteer; Erastus Miles, J. P.
1811 April 6—David Long and Juliana Walworth; Erastus Miles, J. P.
1811 May 11—Jabez Wright and Tamer Ruggles; Joseph Clark, J. P.
1811 Aug. 3—Richard Vaughn and Isabella Sealy; Levi Bronson, J.P.
1811 Aug. 5—Clark Hoadley and Sally K. Hine; Levi Bronson, J. P.
1811 Aug. 30—Jesse Adams and Polly McIlrath; Thomas Barr, M.G.
1811 Sept. 11—Calvin Dille and Amy Hendershot; Samuel Dodge, J. P.
1811 Nov. 6—Samuel Miles and Salima Hamilton; Erastus Miles, J. P.
1811 Nov. 19—Wm. Archer of Burton and Elizabeth Carpenter of Euclid, by Samuel Dodge, J. P.
1811 Dec. 12—Samuel Saunders and Polly Fitzgeralds; Jabez Wright, J. P.
1811 Dec. 12—Abijah Baker and Nancy Woodrough of Huron.
1811 Dec. 14—Charles White and Fanny Reese; Erastus Miles, J. P.
1811 Dec. 22—Clark Morton and Betsey Wood; James Kingsbury, J. P.

1811 Dec. 25—Samuel V. Potter and Sally Pritchard; Levi Bronson, J. P.
1812 Feb. 2—Abijah Comstock and Esther Frost; Jabez Wright, J. P.
1812 Feb. 13—Benjamin Hopkins, Jr., and Hannah Blish; Holly Tanner, J. P.
1812 Feb. 16—Charles Gun and Betsey Mattocks; George Wallace, J. P.
1812 Feb. 24—Jethro Butler and Sally Smith; Erastus Miles, J. P.
1812 Feb. 27—Isaac J. Lacey and Polly Miles; Erastus Miles, J. P.
1812 March 30—Nathan Commins and Lucinda Hickcox; George Wallace, J. P.
1812 March 1—Benjamin Huntington and Sally Maria Nason; George Wallace, J. P.
1812 March 7—Benjamin Fitch and Betsey Comstock; George Wallace, J. P.
1812 July 11—Amaziah Porter and Catherine Coleman; Holly Tanner, J. P.
1812 Oct. 31—Benjamin Robinson and Amelia Alger; George Wallace, J. P.
1812 Dec. 25—Samuel Pardy and Lucina Hoadley; Levi Bronson J.P.
1813 Jan. 3—Ebenezer Wilmot and Harriot Pardy; Levi Bronson, J. P.
1813 Jan. 14—Richard Curtis and Clarissa Dille; George Wallace J.P.
1813 Feb. 17—Benoni Adams and Sally Bronson; Levi Bronson, J. P.
1813 Feb. 22—Erie Hickcox and Alma Hoadly; Levi Bronson, J. P.
1813 Feb. 25—Melzer Clark and Almira Paine; Erastus Miles, J. P.
1813 Feb. 28—Samuel Hitchcox and Amelia Osborne; Levi Bronson, J. P.
1813 Feb. 3—Jedidiah Crocker and Deborah Doane; Thomas Barr, M. G.
1813 Feb. 10—Moses Demming and Clarissa Cranny; Samuel Dodge, J. P.
1813 Feb. 22—Ira Beebe Morgan and Loisa Bronson; Levi Bronson, J. P.
1813 April 3—John Lauterman and Lois Baily; George Wallace, J.P.
1813 April 17—Jeremiah Daniels and Permelia Downing; John S. Reed, J. P.
1813 April 17—Leman Miller and Lucy Brown; John S. Reed, J. P.
1813 May 5—Elias Kazad and Hannah Palmer; Thomas Barr, M.G.
1813 May 18—Thomas McIlrath, Sr., and (Mrs.) Eunice Slauson; Thomas Barr, M. G.
1813 May 30—Aaron Warner and Lucinda Terrill; Levi Brownson, J. P.
1813 June 10—Horatio Perry and Sally Prentice; Thomas Barr, M. G.
1813 June 23—Charles Downing and Hannah Parker; Myah Comstock, J. P.
1813 July 10—Daniel Sherman and Abbey Gutherey. Myah Comstock, J. P.

1813 July 10—Anslem Guthrie and Amanda Perry; Myah Comstock, J. P.

1813 Oct. 30—John G. Joslin and Candace Wolcot; Erastus Miles, J. P.

1813 Dec. 10—Daniel S. Judd and Phebe Carpenter; Holly Tanner, J. P.

1813 Dec. 29—James R. Cousin and Rachel Wood; Myah Comstock, J. P.

1814 Jan. 6—Jethro Butler and Clarissa Beebe; Joel Terrell, J. P.

1814 Jan. 9—Chester Dean and Lucy Smith; George Wallace, J. P.

1814 Jan. 16—Dorastus P. Snow and Sally Eldred; Abijah Comstock, J. P.

1814 Jan. 20—Reuben Lewis and Clarissa Brownson; Levi Brownson, J. P.

1814 Feb. 3—Thomas Star and Clementina Clark; Abijah Comstock, J. P.

1814 Feb. 14—Henry Crane and Dimes Ransom; George Wallace, J. P.

1814 March 10—Truman Pettibone and Phoebe Wolcot; James Kingsbury, J. P.

1814 March 16—Samuel Crocker and Sophronia Smith; Thomas Barr, M. G.

1814 March 23—Theron Freeman and Esther Strong; Thomas Barr, Minister of Church in Euclid.

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